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PART XIII.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

AFFAIRS NORTH OF THE ZAMBEZI.

July to December 1898.

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Further Correspondence respecting Affairs North of the Zambezi.

PART XIII.

No. 1.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 1, 1898.

I HAVE laid before the Marquess of Salisbury your letter of the 11th instant relative to the communication which Mr. Secretary Chamberlain thinks should be made to the Portuguese Government in regard to the limits to be definitively assigned to the Barotse Kingdom, and I am directed by his Lordship to state that he inclines to the opinion that it will be best not to make any communication to the Portuguese Government on the subject until the larger questions now under negotiation with them have been disposed of. If they inquire about the matter, the reply might be to the effect that Her Majesty's Government cannot accept the *modus vivendi* line, and that, failing some acceptable proposal from Portugal, the question must be referred to arbitration, as provided for by the Treaty of the 11th June, 1891.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 2.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 5, 1898.

THE question of the pay and leave of officials of the British Central Africa Protectorate has been brought before the Marquess of Salisbury by Her Majesty's Commissioner in the inclosed despatch, forwarding a Petition signed by all the members of the Administration.*

Lord Salisbury has long felt that the very unfavourable position of the staff of British Central Africa in regard to pay and leave, as compared with that of officers of the other African Protectorates under the Foreign Office, would necessitate steps for its amelioration, and he therefore caused the matter to be thoroughly investigated by the Accounting Officers of this Department, who have had the advantage of informal communication with officers of the Treasury on the subject. The result is embodied in the accompanying statement.†

Speaking generally, the Commissioner's first idea was to raise the salaries all round by 20 per cent. This has been modified by proposals based upon scales of salary for each post with annual increments. These proposals show an increase for the current year over existing payments, as set out in the Estimates for 1898–99, of 1,040*l.*

The general establishment has been grouped into three classes of Assistants, as in other Protectorates, and below these there is a class of European clerks, with salary ranging from 200*l.* to 250*l.* Care has been taken to avoid any excessive rate of salary; indeed, the salaries are still, in Lord Salisbury's opinion, very moderate. It is partly for this reason, and partly on account of the disastrous effects of the climate upon the health of the European staff, that his Lordship desires to submit to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners the proposals as regards leave which have been put forward by Mr. Sharpe. They are to the effect that the leave Regulations for the Protectorate should be assimilated to those in force in the Niger Coast Protectorate, except that six months' leave on full pay will be given after eighteen months' residence instead of after twelve. The Niger Coast system was based on that followed by the Colonial Office in the case of the unhealthy British possessions on the West Coast of Africa, where it has been proved that the only way of keeping the staff in an efficient state of health is to let its members spend a considerable length of time in a healthy climate after a comparatively short term of service on the coast.

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* Mr. Sharpe, March 14, 1898.

† In Mr. Fraser's Memorandum, May 12, 1898.

It is difficult, and would probably be misleading, to institute any close comparison between the death-rate amongst officials in West Africa and that in British Central Africa. Their Lordships are already familiar with the facts relating to the latter Protectorate, where "black-water" fever has recently caused the death or necessitated the invaliding of so many valuable officials, and the disease is peculiarly fatal to persons who have become enfeebled by a long stay in the Protectorate. The climate is undoubtedly more pernicious at present than that of Uganda and East Africa, and the special insalubrity of the journey up and down the Zambezi is notorious.

Should their Lordships agree to the present proposals as to leave, it would be laid down that the extended leave would give no claim to an acting allowance on the part of those left in charge.

The effect as regards salary would, therefore, be the same as at present, when acting allowances are paid.

The suggestion made by Mr. Sharpe that the post of Commissioner and Consul-General should be considered, as far as leave and pay are concerned, as subject to the Regulations to be made concerning these points for the Protectorate, and not as being under the rules of the Consular service, is one which, in view of the source from which the salary is now drawn, Lord Salisbury would also commend to their Lordships' favourable consideration. He would further suggest that the request for an acting allowance of 350*l.* a-year to the officer in charge during the Commissioner's absence, although opposed to the general principle laid down above, would be an equitable arrangement. It would follow the precedent of the Niger Coast Protectorate, and would meet some of the expenses to which the Acting Commissioner is necessarily exposed, besides remunerating him for the extra work and responsibility devolving upon him.

Lord Salisbury trusts that the foregoing proposals may commend themselves to the Lords Commissioners, and in that case he would suggest that they should come into force from the 1st April last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 3.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 6, 1898.

WITH reference to my letter of the 5th instant respecting a proposed rearrangement of the salaries of the Staff of the British Central Africa Protectorate, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Audit Office,* urging that the salary of the local auditor of the Protectorate should be placed on the same footing as those enjoyed by the corresponding officers in British East Africa and Uganda. The Comptroller and Auditor-General further urges that, in the event of this increase being granted, it may be found possible to give the present local auditor an immediate increase of 30*l.* (equivalent to two years' increments of 15*l.*) as from the 1st April last.

The proposal to increase the local auditor's salary forms part of the general scheme already put before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in my letter above alluded to, but Lord Salisbury hopes that, in the event of its being

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* See Part XII, No. 87.

No. 4.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. MacDonell.

(No. 78. Africa.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 7, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 65, Africa, of the 31st May last, I transmit to you copy of a despatch from the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General in British Central Africa respecting the recent proceedings of the Portuguese at Mlanje.*

I have authorized Mr. Sharpe to take the opportunity which will be presented by the interview he is to have at Mozambique with Major Mousinho de Albuquerque to discuss this subject with him, and I have to request you to express to the Portuguese Government the hope of Her Majesty's Government that instructions in a similar sense will be sent to Major de Albuquerque.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 5.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 93.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 7, 1898.

WITH reference to that portion of your despatch No. 38 of the 10th March last which has reference to affairs in Chikusi's Angoniland, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,† instructing him to endeavour to make an arrangement with the Portuguese Government for putting a stop to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the country in question.

I am also to transmit copy of a further despatch to Sir H. MacDonell and of one to Mr. Sharpe‡ respecting the instructions which have been given to the latter to stop at Mozambique on his way back to his post, in order to try to settle with Major Mousinho de Albuquerque the various points at issue between this country and Portugal in East Africa.

Copies of the further instructions which have been issued both to Sir H. MacDonell and Mr. Sharpe on your despatch No. 66 of the 2nd May respecting the recent action of the Portuguese at Mlanje are also inclosed, for your information.§

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 6.

Foreign Office to Commissioner Sharpe.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 7, 1898.

WITH reference to my letter of the 31st May last, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, copy of a despatch from Colonel Manning respecting the recent proceedings of the Portuguese at Mlanje.‖

You should take the opportunity which will be presented by the interview you are to have at Mozambique with Major Mousinho de Albuquerque to discuss this subject with him.

Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon has been requested to express to the Portuguese Government the hope of Her Majesty's Government that they will send similar instructions to Major de Albuquerque.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

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* See Part XII, No. 82.

† See Part XII, No. 62.

‡ See Part XII, Nos. 71 and 72.

§ Nos. 4 and 6.

‖ See Part XII, No. 82.

approved, their Lordships will also sanction the immediate increase to Mr. Bowring's salary now recommended by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 7.

British South Africa Company to Foreign Office.—(Received July 8.)

Sir, 15, *St. Swithin's Lane, London, July* 7, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo stating that on receipt of a reply as to whether the estimate of the strength of the police force for Northern Rhodesia, and of the expenditure for its maintenance, submitted with my letter of the 14th March last, still holds good, the Marquess of Salisbury will endeavour to obtain the consent of the Secretary of State for India to the enlistment of the requisite number of Sikhs.

In reply I am directed to express the thanks of my Directors for the assistance thus proffered, and to forward, for your information, copies of a letter addressed by the Company to Mr. Alfred Sharpe on the 27th ultimo, and of his reply of the 1st instant.

I am to state that it is the desire of the Board that the arrangements proposed by Mr. Alfred Sharpe should be carried into effect as soon as practicable, and I am further to express the hope that the appointments of Lieutenant Colin Harding, C.M.G., and of Mr. Tanner to the force will receive the sanction of the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. F. JONES, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

British South Africa Company to Commissioner Sharpe.

Dear Sir, 15, *St. Swithin's Lane, London, June* 27, 1898.

I FORWARD herewith, for your information, copy of my letter to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 14th March last, submitting the schemes with which you had kindly furnished my Directors in regard to the police forces to be maintained in the Company's territories north of the Zambezi, and also copy of my letter of the 6th May last to the Secretary of State with regard to the administration of Northern Rhodesia.

Copy of the reply from the Secretary of State, dated the 24th instant, to the proposals in regard to the police, contained in the above letters, is also forwarded, from which you will observe that the Company is requested to state whether "the estimate of the strength of the force and of the expenditure for its maintenance, which was submitted in my letter of the 14th March last, still holds good, or if not what is considered necessary."

Before complying with the above request of the Secretary of State, my Directors would be glad to be favoured with your views, and I am, accordingly, to inquire whether there are any modifications which you would desire to introduce into your original estimates.

I am to remind you that Mr. Rhodes had intended to send up Lieutenant Colin Harding, C.M.G., and Mr. Tanner to Northern Rhodesia as police officers, and I am to state that it is the wish of my Directors that their services should, if possible, be utilized in the above capacity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. F. JONES, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Commissioner Sharpe to British South Africa Company.

Dear Sir, *Bedford, July* 1, 1898.

IN reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I have no special remarks to add to what I have before stated regarding the police force for Northern Rhodesia.

Under the arrangement now agreed to, the Protectorate Administration is to carry on military or police work in that territory, and will do so by increasing the present military and police forces which it maintains.

I propose to follow broadly the lines of the scheme and estimate which I submitted to your Company; but, as the conditions will now be somewhat different, it may be varied in some respects.

The main point which is understood, however, is that the Company is to be prepared to find, during the existence of this arrangement, an annual sum not to exceed say 8,000*l.* for military and police work (under normal conditions) in their northern territory.

With regard to Lieutenant Harding and Mr. Tanner, I have asked the sanction of the Foreign Office to their employment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED SHARPE.

No. 7*.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 76. Central Africa.)
My Lord, *The Residency, Zomba, May* 20, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 3, dated the 12th May, and received by me on the 15th May.

I have informed your Lordship that the British South Africa Company have already sent up parties to drive out 5,000 head of cattle. The balance we still hold pending instructions from the British South Africa Company as to their disposal.

I have also stated that I considered that 3,000 might be handed back to Mpezeni, as he still has a large number which were not taken from him during the late war, but only on the condition that these cattle were not sold by him. My reason for making this condition is that I hear that large numbers of Europeans, of not the best class, are already only waiting the chance to go into Mpezeni's country to buy cattle, and I know from experience that for every head bought five will be stolen.

The moment this trade in cattle becomes established numbers of Portuguese half-caste traders will crowd into Mpezeni's country offering powder and guns for cattle, and the result will be that there will be trouble from Mpezeni's warriors. As they are now, they know that it is useless to oppose us while they are only armed with spears and shields, but having become possessed of guns by the sale of their cattla, I feel sure we should have a repetition of the rising.

Every officer who accompanied the late expedition recognized that had the Angoni been armed with guns, our operations would have been vastly more difficult and our losses very heavy. As they are armed at present, the more they expose themselves in their endeavour to charge down on our troops the correspondingly greater are their losses.

Hence, for the peace of the country, I am certain that the cattle should only be handed back to Mpezeni on the understanding that they were not to be sold, and that stringent Regulations to this effect must be issued by the responsible person in Mpezeni's territory.

To see this carried out properly, the entrance of cattle traders must be prohibited. I have at present, while our troops are in the country, issued orders that no trader is to be allowed into the territory, because I found several undesirable people had already come in from Portuguese territory.

The sale of cattle in a legitimate way to the British South Africa Company's representative could, of course, later on be approved of.

These Angoni cattle are for the most part the product of their raids on weaker tribes, and the fact that Mpezeni was in possession of so many cattle is owing to the Angoni having taken most of the cattle belonging to the Achewa bordering on their territory.

I do not consider, therefore, that in confiscating some of the proceeds of former robberies we are treating Mpezeni in any way differently to what he deserves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

No. 8.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 11.)

(No. 78. Central Africa.)

My Lord,

The Residency, Zomba, May 16, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith Captain Pearce's despatch on the operations undertaken against the southern Angoni.

The despatch detailing the reconnaissance by Lieutenant Brogden to Domwe Hill has not yet been received, but from facts I am in possession of I am able to state that he met with stubborn resistance, and had one Sikh and two Atonga wounded. The Angoni surrounded the party in long grass, and fought in a most determined fashion.

I would call your Lordship's attention to the fact that our forces avoided any punishment of villages in Portuguese territory. I had received telegraphic permission to cross the Portuguese border, and the party which went to visit Mr. Diffey did so on this permission.

Your Lordship will also observe from Captain Pearce's despatch that the fighting between Mandala's Sub-Chiefs and Mandala himself, in Portuguese territory, has no connection whatever with our operations in British territory. I desire to call your Lordship's attention to this because, apparently, Mandala's tyranny had so exasperated his Sub-Chiefs that on our approaching Mandala's villages in our territory these Sub-Chiefs seized the opportunity to rise against their Ruler.

Possibly representations will be made by the Portuguese to the effect that our forces penetrated Portuguese territory to punish Mandala, but the sketch map inclosed will prove to your Lordship that this has not been the case.

Mandala was undoubtedly the cause of the rising, and was urged thereto by the Chief Chemsinga, *alias* Louis, the Chief of the Mkanga country, and a Portuguese subject.

Mandala's prestige is now gone, and I hope that by judicious handling the Southern Angoni may settle down peaceably on our borders.

Much to be regretted as these punitive expeditions are, your Lordship, I trust, will acknowledge the necessity for prompt action to prevent a spread of the rising, as in the present case.

I consider that Captain Pearce carried out the operations in a thorough and satisfactory manner, and that he was ably assisted by Lieutenant Brogden, Captain Chichester, and Messrs. Devoy and Way.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure in No. 8.

Captain Pearce to Acting Commissioner Manning.

Sir,

Zomba, May 15, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to herewith forward the following report concerning the recent expedition to Southern Angoniland, British Central Africa.

In accordance with instructions received I left Zomba on the 20th April last, with a force as per margin.* On the 21st April I arrived at Liwonde and encamped on the further bank. From Liwonde the following were the marches, with approximate distances:—

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* 3 Europeans, 34 Sikhs, 50 men of British Central Africa Rifles, 1 7-pr. M.L. gun, 20 shells, and 100 rounds per rifle.

22nd	to Kachikini, about	18	miles.
23rd	„ Lungi Hills, about	21	„
24th	„ Mlengeni's, about	28	„
25th	„ 3 miles of Dedza	32	„
26th	„ Dedza Boma	3	„

at which latter place the troops arrived all well, except a few Sikhs, whose feet had become sore.

On the evening of the 24th April I received a letter from Lieutenant Brogden, who had arrived at Dedza from Fort Mangoche on the 22nd, reporting that he and his Company (sixteen Sikhs and seventy men of the British Central Africa Rifles) had made a reconnaissance towards Domwe, and had met the enemy in force. Having discovered the disposition of the enemy, and estimated their number at 6,000, he retired on Dedza to await my arrival.

We joined forces, as will be seen above, on the 26th April, and I took command of the combined force.

Domwe Mountain lies at a distance of 12 miles, as the crow flies, from Dedza Boma, and the large cluster of villages known collectively as Domwe, is situated on the further side, away from Dedza. There are two tracks which lead to Domwe Boma, which is situated on a small conical hill in the midst of the surrounding villages, while around the villages extend an enormous area of Indian corn fields. The track Lieutenant Brogden had traversed is about 14 miles from Dedza, and at this season of the year passes through exceedingly tall grass, which completely hides everything from view. The second track, which passes round the northern end of Domwe Monntain, is about 17 miles in length, but it is freer from long grass and Indian corn fields. I decided to approach Domwe by the northern track, and intended to first of all establish my force in the Domwe Boma before commencing operations. Having stacked all except the absolutely necessary baggage at Dedza, I left with the following force for Domwe on the 27th April:*—

As I expected serious resistance at Domwe, I decided to bivouac on the night of the 27th 2 or 3 miles from Domwe, and then early on the 28th to strike at Domwe. My force would then be fresh, and I would have the whole day for operations. On arrival at Domwe I found the whole place deserted—not a sign of life anywhere. I occupied the Boma and fired all the villages. As I was aware that we were in the proximity of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary, I gave strict orders that no Portuguese villages were on any account to be destroyed, or their people interfered with.

On the 29th April some smoke was seen rising from the top of Domwe Mountain. I sent fifty men up the hill, and on the summit was discovered a party of about seventy men, women, and children. The men showed fight, and hurled rocks down on the troops, but a few volleys put them to flight. The enemy had three or four killed. The women and children and some prisoners were duly escorted down, and reached the Boma at night fall. The women and children were, of course, made comfortable with food and fire, and the male prisoners were detained.

From these latter I learnt that after Lieutenant Brogden's reconnaissance the paramount Domwe Chief, Msekandiwana, had gone over to the neighbouring Chief Mandala, and asked him for assistance against the Administration forces. Mandala, not being supported by his Sub-Chiefs or by his people, who had no desire to rebel against us, was in no position to help Msekandiwana, and he consequently refused.

Msekandiwana then returned to Domwe on the 24th April and committed suicide by shooting himself through the chest. He was buried inside his hut at Domwe. On the Chief Msekandiwana killing himself the whole of the population fled, taking everything with them. Hence, on my arrival at Domwe, I found the whole country deserted.

As Mandala had undoubtedly been the instigator of the trouble in the district, I pushed on rapidly to Mandala's village, distant from Domwe about 30 miles south-west, and, of course, within British territory. I again called attention to my orders concerning the leaving alone of Portuguese villages and their people.

I arrived at Mandala's village on the 1st May, 1898, and found that the village and the whole country were deserted. From further information I received from prisoners, I learnt that two of Mandala's Sub-Chiefs, Kwaila and Jovalema, whose villages are situated in Portuguese territory, had, previous to my arrival in Southern Angoniland, risen against Mandala because Mandala had attempted to seize several hundred women and children from the villages of these two Chiefs for the purpose of sending them down to the Portuguese Chief, Chemsingha, in exchange for powder and guns.

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* 6 Europeans, 50 Sikhs, 120 British Central Africa Rifles, and 1 7-pr. gun.

I am glad to be able to report that we found several hundred of these women and children who had thus escaped slavery hiding in the forest near his village, and I was enabled to insure their freedom and safety, and I have instructed Mr. Devoy, the Acting Collector for Southern Angoniland, to return them to their own homes when they can with safety be sent there, providing they do not elect to take up their residence under British protection at Dedza or Domwe.

The fact that these Chiefs, Kwaila and Jovalema, had risen against Mandala before the outbreak at Domwe makes it additionally clear why Mandala was unable to join Msekandiwana against us. It also explained another thing which on my first arrival at Mandala's I could not understand. This was that I saw, when looking towards Portuguese territory in a south-east and south-south-east direction, numerous burning villages.

As I have already stated, no part of my force had entered Portuguese territory, nor had they burnt any Portuguese villages; I was, therefore, at first (until I heard of Kwaila's and Jovalema's rising ogainst Mandala) somewhat perplexed to account for these burning Portuguese villages. I would here emphasize that these Chiefs were burning and carrying on war against Mandala in Portuguese territory absolutely on their own account, and in no way were they connected with my operations in British territory, nor did I have any communication whatever with them.

As I had heard contradictory rumours that a Mr. Diffey, an English planter, living in Portuguese territory, was in danger of his life, and had had his residence burned by Mandala, I sent Lieutenant Brogden and seventy men to find out the truth. Mr. Diffey's house is about 25 miles south-south-east from Mandala's village.

Lieutenant Brogden left on the 2nd May, and was away three days. He returned accompanied by Mr. Diffey, who told me that Mandala had approached his estate, and had threatened to burn him out, but had not done so.

Lieutenant Brogden reported that all the country he had traversed was absolutely deserted.

I dispatched a second column into British territory to probe the country to the west. The whole country where this second column passed through consists of very extensive forest land.

Certain small parties of hiding villagers were discovered, chiefly belonging to Mandala's, Kwaila's, and Jovalema's country. Several naturally fled when they saw the troops, but about 200 voluntarily returned to my head-quarters for protection, where, of course, they were well cared-for. After this, many women and children came in by themselves to me for protection. When this second column returned I sent a third through the forest in a north-north-west direction, but although they traversed a great extent of ground no one was met with except some old men, who stated that all the Domwe sub-Chiefs and Mandala had fled into Portuguese territory towards Tete.

On the 5th May I ordered the forces to return to Domwe as I was anxious to get the non-combatant part of the population back to their villages and crops. The force reached Domwe the same day.

On the 6th May I ordered Lieutenant Brogden and his company to return to Mangoche viâ Dedza. On the 7th May the troops from Zomba started from Domwe viâ Gowa.

I left a force at Domwe of ten Sikhs and forty British Central Africa Rifles, and Mr. Devoy, the Acting Collector, moved his head-quarters for a time from Dedza to Domwe.

I left Domwe with the troops on the 7th May, and the whole arrived at Zomba on the 13th May.

I have the honour to append a rough sketch map showing the scene of my operations.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. B. PEARCE, *Captain,*
Her Majesty's Assistant Deputy Commissioner,
British Central Africa.

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* Not printed.

No. 9.

Mr. A. Gray to Foreign Office.—(Received July 11.)

Sir, *2, Paper Buildings, Temple, July* 9, 1898.

IN reply to Mr. Bertie's letter of the 9th June, with reference to certain Native Labour Regulations made by the Acting Commissioner for the British Central Africa Protectorate, and amended by Mr. Sharpe, I have the honour to observe that the Regulations, as amended, in some respects alter the Regulations of 1895, and leave it somewhat uncertain what particular provisions of those Regulations are to operate in relation to the employment of labourers outside the Protectorate.

I have ventured to recast the draft so as to state the obligations of the employer more in order of sequence, and to make it clear that agreements of service and bonds must be entered into in like manner as if the labourers were to be employed within the Protectorate.

With respect to the Acting Commissioner's Notice of the 5th April last, appended to the Regulations, I would suggest that if Regulations are made they should not be wholly suspended by a Notice which is tantamount to an entire prohibition. Colonel Manning's intention, perhaps, was merely to suspend the Regulations until they should be approved by the Secretary of State; but in that case it would seem almost superfluous to publish them until that approval was obtained.

The object of the Regulations should be, as I apprehend, to protect the native labourer, while leaving him free to seek service in the best market. They can hardly be justified on the grounds apparently taken by the planters of the Protectorate as to the prevalence of higher wages at Beira and in Natal.

I would suggest that my redraft should be referred to Mr. Sharpe, along with the draft, as amended by him, and a copy of the Regulations of 1895.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. GRAY.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Amended Regulations.

WHEREAS under the Africa Orders in Council, 1889 and 1893, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the British Central Africa Protectorate has power to make Queen's Regulations for peace, order, and good government:

It is hereby notified that the Commissioner and Consul-General has, in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, made the following

Regulations.

1. In these Regulations "employer" means any person employing or intending to engage or employ natives in service outside the Protectorate, and includes any agent of such person.

2. A native of the Protectorate shall not be engaged or taken to be employed in labour in any place outside the Protectorate except under the conditions prescribed by these Regulations.

3. Any employer may apply to the Commissioner for a permit authorizing him to engage native labourers for service without the Protectorate.

4. In the application shall be stated the place to which it is proposed to take the labourers, the nature of the service, the rates of pay, the period of the service, and the number of labourers proposed to be engaged, and the districts from which it is desired to procure them. The Commissioner may in his discretion either grant or refuse the permit.

5. Before granting a permit the Commissioner may require the employer to deposit a sum not exceeding the total wages of the total number of labourers for the proposed period of service.

6. Native labourers shall not be engaged for service without the Protectorate except on the terms of an agreement of service as provided by the Native Labour Regulations, 1895, which shall, so far as applicable, apply to such engagement: provided that the

Magistrate or collector shall not approve any agreement unless the employer produces the permit of the Commissioner, and unless he is satisfied that the labourer fully understands the nature of the service, the distance to be travelled, and such other particulars of the service as seem proper to be understood.

7. For the purposes of these Regulations the bond to be entered into by an employer shall bind the employer to pay the agreed wages regularly, and generally to conform to the provisions of the Native Labour Regulations, 1895, and these Regulations.

8. The employer shall furnish to the collector or Magistrate a list in triplicate showing the name, village, and district of every labourer engaged, and the place to which he is to proceed. The Magistrate or collector shall sign the lists and shall deliver one copy to the employer and shall send the others to the collectors at Chiromo and Port Herald respectively.

9. The employer shall be bound to produce the said list for inspection when required by any officer of Government within the Protectorate or by any Consular officer without the Protectorate.

10. The employer shall bring the labourers engaged by him before the collector at Chiromo or Port Herald, as the case may be, producing the signed list of labourers, and, if the collector is satisfied as to the identity of the labourers, he shall countersign the list and return it to the employer. Until the list is so countersigned, the employer shall not take any of the labourers beyond Chiromo or Port Herald.

11. The collector at Chiromo or Port Herald may, at the expense of the employer, detain for further inquiries any labourers whose names do not appear in the list or as to whose identity he is not satisfied, or may return them to their homes.

12. The expenses incurred by the collector under the last preceding Regulation shall be a debt due by the employer to the Commissioner and shall be recoverable accordingly.

13. The sum deposited by the employer with the Commissioner may be applied in payment of any expenses incurred by the Commissioner or any collector or Magistrate in relation to the employers or labourers engaged by him, including the payment of wages not proved to have been paid by the employer, but, save as aforesaid, shall be returned to the employer on proof of the payment of wages.

14. A receipt signed by a labourer and witnessed by a Magistrate or Consular officer in the country or place in which the labourer is employed, or a Magistrate or collector of the Protectorate, shall be sufficient evidence of the payment mentioned in the receipt.

15. Any employer who contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding 100*l.*, or to both imprisonment and fine.

16. These Regulations may be cited as "The Native Labour Regulations, 1898."

No. 10.

Crown Agents for the Colonies to Foreign Office.—(*Received July* 13.)

Sir,

Downing Street, July 12, 1898.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th ultimo I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of a correspondence we have had with Sir Douglas Fox and Co. respecting the estimated cost of the proposed extension of the survey of the British Central Africa Railway as far as Lake Nyasa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) M. F. OMMANNEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Crown Agents for the Colonies to Sir D. Fox and Co.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 25, 1898.

WITH reference to my private note of the 10th instant, I have now to inform you that we have been authorized to incur the additional expenditure of 1,000*l.* for the extension of the survey of the British Central Africa Railway as far as Lake Nyasa. This payment to cover, as in the case of the original survey, the cost of your report, as well as of the actual survey operations.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant inclosing, for our information, a copy of your telegram of the 10th June to Mr. Tower, and of his reply of the 22nd instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) M. F. OMMANNEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Sir D. Fox and Co. to Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Gentlemen, 28, *Victoria Street, Westminster, June* 30, 1898.

REFERRING to your communication of the 25th instant, we have given the necessary instructions for the survey to be extended to Lake Nyasa.

We rather gather from the cable message, that the amount of 4,000*l.* will not do more than cover the actual cost of the survey operations, but this is a matter in which we must leave ourselves entirely in the hands of the Government, when all the circumstances are ascertained.

We are, &c.
(For Charles T. Metcalfe and Self),
(Signed) DOUGLAS FOX.

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

Crown Agents for the Colonies to Sir D. Fox and Co.

Sir, *Downing Street, July* 4, 1898.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo and to point out to you that it is important that the question of terms should be entirely free from doubt.

I understand the position to be as follows:—

By your letters of the 16th and 18th August last year you furnished us with an estimate of 3,000*l.* of the cost of making a survey of the Nyasaland Railway, to be accompanied by an approximate estimate of the cost of construction and equipment, and a report on the probable traffic and cost of working. It is now proposed to extend the survey to the shore of Lake Nyasa at a cost of 1,000*l.* and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury concur, provided this estimate includes the same items as that of 3,000*l.* for the original survey and report. If, therefore, you are in any doubt on this latter point, steps should be at once taken to clear it up and to enable us to place before the Treasury a reliable forecast of the additional expenditure involved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) M. F. OMMANNEY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 10.

Sir D. Fox and Co. to Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Gentlemen, 28, *Victoria Street, Westminster, July* 7, 1898.

WE are in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant.

We quite understand that the total amounts sanctioned are 3,000*l.* as originally agreed, and a further sum of 1,000*l.* for extending the survey to Lake Nyasa. This survey will, of course, include the same items as those for the original survey and report.

We will forward a copy of your letter to Sir Charles Metcalfe, and ask him to write us fully on the whole subject, and let us have a report, as soon as possible, and communicate with you again.

We gather from the cable message, of which we forwarded you a copy, that the original survey has turned out to be longer than was anticipated, but this will be a matter in which we must place ourselves entirely in the hands of the Government when full particulars are received.

We are, &c.
(For Charles T. Metcalfe and Self),
(Signed) DOUGLAS FOX.

No. 11.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received July 16.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, July* 14, 1898.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have given their careful consideration to your letter of the 5th instant, in which the Marquess of Salisbury submits a revised scheme of salaries, affecting no less than sixty-seven officers of the British Central Africa Protectorate, and makes certain proposals regarding the leave regulations of that Protectorate.

The sixty-seven officers in question range from such officers as Judicial Officer and Vice-Consul at Blantyre, the Secretary to the Administration, the Chief Accountant, and the Chief Surveyor, to the lowest European Clerk. Their present pay amounts to 18,530*l.* per annum, as provided in the Estimates of the current year, and includes special increments for this year, in several cases. The new scales proposed amount at their minima to 19,150*l.*, and at their maxima to 25,650*l.* per annum, the mean being 22,400*l.*, or 3,870*l.* per annum more than present pay. Moreover, the Secretary of State proposes that the officers should enter these new scales at sums which will amount to an immediate charge of 19,570*l.*, or 1,040*l.* per annum more than the present charge.

The cardinal proposal on which the scheme may be said to hang is the formation of the thirty-two collectors into the following establishment, viz.:—

		£		£		£
4	First Assistants..	450	—	25	—	600
8	Second „	325	—	20	—	425
20	Third „	200	—	10	—	300
32						

the salaries of other officers being, whenever circumstances justify it, brought into line with that of one or other class of assistants.

My Lords approve of the scheme in its general principles and in detail, as shown in the Table annexed to your letter. They do not think it necessary, however, that the increases should begin on the 1st April last, and request that the 1st July, 1898, may be substituted for that date. This will reduce the increase of charge for the current financial year under the scheme to 780*l.*

In your letter of the 6th instant you inclose a recommendation from the Comptroller and Auditor-General that the local Auditor of the Protectorate, one of the sixty-seven officers included in the scheme, should receive an increase of 30*l.* per annum from the 1st April, 1898. This is not so large an increase as the Secretary of State proposed to give him under the scheme, nor as my Lords have sanctioned from the 1st July, 1898. Mr. Bowring completes three years' service in this month, therefore three yearly increments of 15*l.*, or 45*l.*, per annum will not be an unreasonable increase, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General will probably not object to it if the circumstances are explained to him.

The Secretary of State recommends that an allowance of 350*l.* per annum should be made to the Deputy Commissioner and Consul, when the Commissioner and Consul-General is absent, even though no abatement may be being made from the latter's salary. My Lords, however, are not prepared to sanction a departure from the rule prevailing in the Central, East, and Uganda Protectorates that a deputy is not to receive an acting allowance unless the absent principal is subjected to an abatement.

As regards leave regulations, my Lords readily assent to an assimilation of the Central Africa Regulations to those of Uganda and East Africa, a copy of which accompanied your letter of the 17th August, 1895, on all points in which the Central Africa officers are not already enjoying an advantage over the officers of the other Protectorates. But their Lordships are not prepared to authorize the application of the very liberal Niger Coast Protectorate Regulations to Central Africa. They approve, however, of an officer's 1st-class passage allowance from Central Africa to England being calculated at 58*l.* instead of 50*l.*

With respect to the Commissioner himself, my Lords approve of his being subject to the same Regulations regarding leave of absence and pay on leave as first-class officers in the Central Africa Protectorate generally.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 12.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 21, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, copies of the correspondence marked in the margin,* relating to the question of policing the territories north of the Zambezi which are comprised in the Charter of the British South Africa Company.

The result of the correspondence has been to convince Lord Salisbury that the most effiacious and economical method of carrying out the object in view will be to accept the proposed scheme, and amalgamate the force with that employed in the British Central Africa Protectorate, placing it under the orders of the Commandant of the Protectorate Force. The latter post is held at present by Captain (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Manning of the Sikhs, and he is therefore specially qualified to command a force of which the nucleus is composed of Indian troops.

The scheme contemplates an addition to the present force of 350 native troops and 40 Sikhs, with camp followers and hospital assistants, under two Indian officers, and the details are set out in the inclosure to the Company's letter of the 14th March last.

Lord Salisbury is fully aware of the objections felt by the Government of India to the use of Indian troops in Africa; but the great advantage to the Imperial Government of the employment of a certain number with native African troops, induces him to hope that the Secretary of State for India will endeavour to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to the enlistment of the small number of men, only forty in all, contemplated in the scheme.

Should this request be granted, his Lordship would suggest that the Government of India should communicate direct on the subject with the Commandant of the Protectorate forces, advising this Office through your Department, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to Colonel Manning.

As the matter is somewhat pressing, I am to request that the Government of India might be asked to notify its decision by telegraph.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 13.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 22, 1898.

I HAVE laid before the Marquess of Salisbury your letter of the 21st ultimo on the subject of dues in the British Central Africa Protectorate, and am directed by his Lordship to transmit the following observations, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Queen's Regulations for levying road and river duties, wharfage dues, and registration fees on goods imported into the Protectorate, were approved on the 18th August, 1896, and issued by Her Majesty's Commissioner on the 15th November, 1896. They imposed a duty of 1*s.* per cwt. on account of road and river duties; of ½ per cent. *ad valorem* on every package of goods, whether liable to customs duty or not, as wharfage duty, in addition to the road and river duty. There were, therefore, no exemptions from these two duties.

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* See Part XII, Nos. 31, 59, and 88; and *ante*, No. 7.

In your letter of the 23rd November last, you expressed the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners in the maintenance of the duty of 1*s.* per cwt., and Her Majesty's Commissioner was so informed. A Notice to that effect was issued in the "British Central Africa Gazette" of the 26th February last.

The South Africa Company subsequently asked that all materials destined for the construction of the African transcontinental telegraph line should be admitted free.

In my letter of the 26th May, Lord Salisbury proposed to accede to this request so far as the ordinary import duties and the road and river duties were concerned, but to retain the wharfage duty. In reply to your letter of the 31st May, his Lordship further explained, on the 15th ultimo, the reasons why he held that the road and river dues, although only levied for the maintenance of the land and waterways, might be remitted, although the wharfage duty was retained. In reply to your inquiry under notice, I am to state that no railway materials have, so far as his Lordship is aware, as yet been taken into the Protectorate, and that Her Majesty's Commissioner states that up to the 21st December, when he left the Protectorate, no road or river duties had been charged on telegraph material. Lord Salisbury does not propose to grant any special favour to the African transcontinental telegraph, but would submit, for their Lordships' opinion, the question whether, on account of their public utility, all railway and telegraph material imported into the Protectorate should be free from all duty except the wharfage duty of ½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Owing to the probability of the commencement of railway works at no distant date, and the possible development of the telegraph system, the question is one of considerable financial importance.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 14.

Commissioner Sharpe to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 24.)

My Lord, *London, July* , 1898.

I HAVE the honour to report as follows on affairs in Mpeseni's country:—

The Chief Mpeseni is one of the Zulu band who crossed the Zambezi some forty years ago or more, and wandered north as far as Lake Tanganyika. Mpeseni, with a large contingent, subsequently turned south, and driving out the Achewa owners of country lying on the headwaters of the Rivers Bua, Liuyi, and Tembwe, settled there, about thirty years ago.

The dispossessed Achewa Chiefs, with many of their people, took refuge in Undi's land, to the west, and in Mwasi-Kasungu's country, to the north-east, where they or their descendants still live. With these Chiefs I made Treaties on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in 1889, 1890, and 1891.

Ever since the establishment of an Administration in the British Central Africa Protectorate Mpeseni and his Indunas have been a constant source of trouble and difficulty. Mpeseni has never been recognized by Her Majesty's Government as a ruling Chief, and has persistently refused to treat with us in any way. Acting under instructions from Sir H. H. Johnston in 1889, I went to interview Mpeseni, but was not successful in coming to any understanding with him. It was then decided by Sir H. H. Johnston to regard Undi and the other Achewa Chiefs as the legitimate owners of the country, but to leave Mpeseni undisturbed so long as he kept quiet.

From their head-quarters in the high-lying country occupied by them, however, Mpeseni's impis have raided in every direction for slaves and cattle, and for a distance of several days' journey from their villages the country is now utterly destitute of inhabitants.

Previous to the establishment of the Protectorate Administration most of the slaves captured by Mpeseni were sold to the Arabs trading to Kota-Kota, on Lake Nyasa, whence they were sent to the coast. The abolition of this export trade was one of the first causes of a hostile feeling on the part of the Angoni Chiefs towards our Government.

From the date of the formation of an Administration station at Mwasi-Kasungu (now called Fort Alston) the British officers stationed there (three days' journey from Mpeseni's head kraal) have been constantly at work receiving refugees, and endeavouring, without actual warfare, to check the raiding propensities of Mpeseni's warriors. These people, during the past year, have raided almost up to the gates of Fort Alston, carrying off women and children, and, whenever possible, killing all males. The course pursued by these raiders of Mpeseni is graphically described in a letter written to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards by the African traveller, Mr. E. J. Glave, on his last journey across Africa, which I forward herewith.

Mpeseni himself is now an old man, and has realized more than his younger Indunas the strength of the Protectorate Administration. He has of late professed a certain amount of friendliness towards Europeans, but has been either unwilling or unable to curb his people in the least degree. He has pursued the usual tactics of the astute native Chief under such conditions: while professing friendship for all he has been content to passively watch events, with the intention of ultimately siding with those who might prove themselves the strongest.

As already mentioned, I visited Mpeseni in 1890, on which occasion I had one of my men killed, but was not otherwise molested.

The late Mr. Joseph Thomson was also there in 1890, and his expedition was robbed by Mpeseni's men.

At the time of my visit M. Carl Wiese, a German trader, was living there, in some insecurity. He was frequently troubled by Mpeseni's people, but, on complaining, was always told by that Chief that he was unable to control his people.

As your Lordship will be aware from previous despatches from Sir H. H. Johnston and myself, it has, during the last year, become evident that some action must inevitably have been taken before long to put an end to the unbearable state of affairs in this western portion of the Protectorate and in the territory beyond it.

Last year I received letters from Dr. Elmslie and the Rev. Dr. Laws, both of the Scotch Free Church Mission, which has stations in Mombera's (Northern Angoni) country, giving me information of plans made by some of the Northern Angoni Chiefs, led by Ngonomo, in accordance with which they were to join with Mpeseni in a sudden and general attack upon the Europeans settled in his (Mpeseni's) country. At that time I strengthened the Fort Alston garrison, took steps to prevent any junction of Ngonomo with Mpeseni, and made such arrangements as were possible, to insure a speedy relief to Europeans in Mpeseni's country should such trouble arise as might cause the Chartered Company's Administrator north of the Zambezi to ask for help from the Protectorate.

The fact that Mpeseni's country lies mostly outside the limits of the Protectorate added much difficulty to the situation, as although it was obvious that there was at present no force in the Chartered Company's northern territory capable of dealing with aggressive action on the part of Mpeseni or his Indunas, Her Majesty's Commissioner could take no steps in that territory until such action took place.

It was impossible to judge the power of Mpeseni, or to say what his impis would do, when opposed to an organized and disciplined force; but I have always been firmly of opinion that if circumstances compelled us to send an expedition against them it must be the very strongest possible, and that it should act promptly and with the least possible delay, otherwise we might have occurrences north of the Zambezi similar to those in Matabeleland and Mashonaland during the recent rebellion, and co-operation with the other Angoni tribes might have been effected.

I decided last year that beyond having everything ready as far as possible, I would take no steps against Mpeseni or his Indunas unless—after serious aggressive action on their part—the Chartered Company's Administrator north of the Zambezi (Captain Daly) called on the Protectorate Administration for assistance.

During the latter half of 1897 it became increasingly evident that sooner or later trouble would arise at Mpeseni's. The influx of Europeans into the district was causing excitement, suspicion, and hostility; and the Chartered Company's local representative, Mr. Worringham, on more than one occasion sent messengers to the nearest Protectorate station stating that he was daily in fear of a rising. Meanwhile raids by Mpeseni's warriors became more frequent.

The "North Charterland" Company had several agents at Mpeseni's, including M. Carl Wiese and a Dr. Roberts.

In January last, after my departure from British Central Africa, Captain Daly, the Acting Administrator for the Chartered Company of the Zambezi, telegraphed to Colonel Manning, Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner for the Protectorate, requesting him to take immediate steps for the relief of a number of Europeans, including Wiese (North Charterland Company) and Worringham (Chartered Company's representative), who were reported to be besieged by an Angoni force, if not already massacred.

Colonel Manning thereupon dispatched a strong expedition, with the particulars of which your Lordship will already be aware from Colonel Manning's despatches.

This expedition—consisting of about 100 Sikhs and some 500 to 600 of the British Central Africa Rifles, under six British officers—first occupied Fort Jameson, and then advanced to the North Charterland Company's head-quarter station, "Loangweni." On reaching the borders of Mpeseni's country, the expedition was opposed by large impis led by Mpeseni's Indunas (the Chief among whom was his son "Singu"), but after several short encounters successfully disposed of all opposition, and arrived at Loangweni Station in time to relieve the Europeans who were beleaguered there.

As your Lordship will be further aware, Colonel Manning, after occupying Mpeseni's head kraal, settling local questions, and punishing those who were actively concerned in the rising, decided to instal Mpeseni as paramount Chief, to return to him the greater part of the confiscated cattle, and in future to control and enforce his jurisdiction among the Southern Angoni.

This is a course which will, I think, work satisfactorily for the permanent settlement of the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED SHARPE.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Mr. E. J. Glave to Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards.

Kambuidi's Village on the Lukusia, an Eastern Tributary of the Loangwa, June 14, 1894.

My dear Edwards,

I AM writing this letter from a very important point situated due west of Kota-Kota and about half way to the southern end of Lake Bangweolo. For years and years Kambuidi's village has constituted a strategic link in the chain of halting-places from Central Africa to the coast. Caravans from east and west with goods or slaves and ivory all pass through the country of Kambuidi, who is the big Chief of the Wabisa. Formerly his large stockaded villages extended north of here for 10 miles, and west for 10 miles; the whole land was under cultivation, and the settlements crowded with industrious friendly people. Slavery, however, has almost depopulated the place; the offenders are the Angoni, who employ the same methods as the Waswahili element; the raiding hordes of Mombera and Mpeseni are a dreadful curse to the country and are a constant menace. Everywhere I have visited from North Nyasa to Kambuidi's I have found small bands of wretched hunted creatures having a hungry deplorable existence, hiding in miserable hovels hidden away in matted swamp bush, or cooped up in stockades, on guard night and day, in readiness for the Angoni, to flee from the overwhelming numbers if there is time, or, if overtaken, defend their homes till caught or killed. Dozens of villages I saw which now are but heaps of charred timber, broken pots, and a line of burnt stumps, once a stout stockade surrounding a peaceful settlement. Through the land of Wanyika and Wasenga, about south-south-west from Karenga, everywhere the same story of the Angoni's murderous persecution; then I passed from Wasenga to Watshewa and now to Wabisa, still the same miserable conditions: village after village destroyed, slave gangs taken off by Mombera's people to the Atonga slave-traders. Buana Usisia, Makambira, north of Bandawé, there are always Waswahili traders on hand to purchase the slaves. Mpeseni sells his slaves to the traders at Kota-Kota; his bands of raiders travel as far as Ilala and the villages along the Luapula, and there the same depopulation is taking place. The Angoni attack in overwhelming numbers, and constitute a power with which the Wanyika, Wasenga, Watchewa cannot cope. The Angoni are lords of creation by divine right; they think the whole world was shaped to dovetail into their particular policy. They are masters of this country; from some villages they collect tribute in slaves, cloth, and ivory, and, when so inclined, murder, pillage, and enslave. On the maps this whole country is embraced by distinctive limits, and marked "British Protectorate." The whole thing is a farce. Where is the protection? The European nations have greedily grabbed the African soil, hoisted their flags amidst a lot of shallow pomp, stuck a man or two at every thousand miles, and left the Africans suffering the same miserable persecution as before. As they say in America, the British Central Africa Administration "has cut off more than it can chew." With its means it has done excellently, but it must establish control over the whole of its territory. There is no excuse for delay.

About three years ago Joseph Thomson and his expedition visited this village, and were well received by Kambuidi, although this Chief was urged by an Arab living here at the time (Koma-Koma), Salim-bin-Nasur, to attack the whites and steal their goods. This Arab was one of the principal actors in the war between the African Lakes Company and the Arabs, at the north end of Nyasa, in 1887–89.

Salim-bin-Nasur left Kambuidi's a year ago, and has gone to live for a time with Muasi (Atshewa); he has a lot of ivory and slaves, and wants a clear way to the coast, which he will find difficult to obtain.

Kambuidi received from Thomson a letter and flag; the latter was burnt by the Angoni, the letter was taken by Salim for "safe-keeping," and was lost! I have given him another letter.

Kambuidi is a man who, in the hands of the whites, can prove very valuable; he and his people have thorough control of the trade routes from Nyasa to Bangweolo and Katanga. He wants the English to come and settle here to protect the Wabisa against the Angoni; he says he would remain under their orders and do everything they wanted of him. He has great influence, and could render great service against slavery. He and his people, once in the service of the British Central Africa Administration, no caravans could pass east or west without your knowledge; and in the case of war he could aid you by several hundred stout warriors. If the British Central Africa Administration does not come to the relief of the Wasenga, Watchewa, and Wabisa in the near future all will have passed into the hands of the Angoni. Already a host of villages, rather than submit to the constant anxiety of attack and persecution, have gone *en masse* and given themselves up to live as the slaves of the Angoni.

The Angoni have no stockaded villages; such protection they deem unnecessary, as no enemy can be strong enough to attack them. If they get the 7 and 9-pounders playing on them some day they will get the kinks taken out of their ideas I am thinking.

Kambuidi has asked me to write a letter to some white man of authority on Nyasa; he says he will forward it to you by two of his own men, whom he will commission to deliver the letter personally. So I have written on outside of envelope that, should these men reach Kota-Kota and find steamer in port they shall receive passage to wherever you may be stationed at the time. Sooner or later you will have to deal with this country, and if Kambuidi's men reach you you can gain a lot of useful information about the country. Kambuidi's is eight or nine days almost due west of Kota-Kota; the persecuted country lies from the head of the Loangwa south along the tributaries on east side of the river. To keep in check the slaving Angoni you would need a lot of men and a good deal of power to defend the native villages and harass travelling bands of raiders, but you could get any amount of men to enlist as irregulars and armed porters; and the whole country is most anxious that white men settle in their country. The climate is good; plenty of timber and other material for building, abundance of food, good roads, fine flat cool country, friendly people.

This is a rambling kind of epistle, I know; but I have tried to crowd in sufficient facts to give you a crude idea of the situation here. If Kambuidi's people should reach you, treat them well; the old Chief is a good old soul, and a staunch friend of the British; his village is a central point for the far interior. Two years ago Mombera's people attacked his villages in hundreds; some of his people escaped, but most were either killed or taken captives; his own children and some of his wives were carried away as slaves, and nearly all his relations killed or captured. He is always liable to such another attack, and the bands of Mpeseni are constantly prowling about in the bush near-by kidnapping defenceless parties, who may be gathering firewood or gardening.

Whether this letter will ever reach you I cannot say; if it does, however, you will know that I have reached this point from Koronga, and am now on my way to where Livingstone died at Chitambo, then I shall go north by Luapula to Watson's Station of Lake Mweru, thence back to Tanganyika.

I have passed through a most interesting section of Central Africa, the land of the Wanyika, Wasenga, Watchewa, and Wabisa; slavery here is in full blast, with the British flag nominally flying.

Good luck to you, old chap.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) E. J. GLAVE.

No. 15.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 26.)

(No. 82. Central Africa.)

My Lord,

The Residency, Zomba, May **27**, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 78, dated the 16th instant, in which I informed your Lordship of the successful settling of the Southern Angoniland question, but that I had not yet received the report on the reconnaissance made by Lieutenant Brogden to Domwe Hill, I have now the honour to inclose that report, from which your Lordship will see that Lieutenant Brogden had a very sharp fight with the Angoni.

I consider that Lieutenant Brogden acted with great judgment, and that the troops under him carried out a very difficult piece of work in a very satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure in No. 15.

Lieutenant Brogden to the Officer Commanding Southern Angoniland Expedition.

Sir,

Fort Mangoche, May 17, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to report the following for your information:—

On the night of the 19th April I received a telegram from Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner, directing me to proceed at once to Dedza with a force of Sikhs and Atonga, as the Angoni there had attacked Mr. Devoy. On the morning of the 20th I left for Fort Johnston with sixteen Sikhs and seventy-two Atonga, and proceeded by gun-boat to Kachindamoto's.

I reached Dedza on the 22nd. Mr. Devoy informed me that the Angoni were in force at Domwe, distant about 14 miles from Dedza, and I decided to make a reconnaissance on the following morning, and if possible occupy the Boma at Domwe.

I left with my force for Domwe on the morning of the 23rd, accompanied by Captain Chichester and Mr. Devoy. Domwe was reached shortly before midday. I found the Angoni, to the number of between 5,000 and 6,000, awaiting the attack in the cornfields. The advance was necessarily very slow, as we were greatly impeded by the long grass. The Angoni offered a stubborn resistance. They were armed almost entirely with guns, and attacked us vigorously, advancing to within 20 or 30 yards, and opening fire on us. We had frequently to halt and drive off the enemy, who were crowding on our flanks and rear.

After advancing for about two hours, I took up a position on a slight rise, from which I was able to view the surrounding country. From this position the Boma was distant about 1 mile, the country between being covered with corn and grass fields, and almost impassable. As I had by this time less than thirty rounds of ammunition per man, a large proportion of which would have to be expended in reaching the Boma, and as I could not expect a further supply until the arrival of Captain Pearce, whom I did not expect for four days, I decided to retire to Dedza.

The retirement was made in good order, the enemy, who pressed us closely for 2 or 3 miles, suffering severely. Dedza was reached about 9 P.M. The march was made in most unfavourable weather; the day was very cold, and it rained during the whole time we were away from Dedza. Several of our carriers died on the road from cold and exposure during the march back.

Our loss was two Atonga and one Sikh wounded. I received the greatest assistance from Captain Chichester and Mr. Devoy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. S. BROGDEN.

No. 16.

Sir H. MacDonell to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 53. Africa.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 15, 1898.

IN accordance with the Law of the 7th instant and published in the "Official Journal" of the 12th instant, of which I have the honour to inclose printed copies and a translation, the Portuguese Government will shortly sign a contract with the Zambezi Railway Company for the construction and working of the line of railway from Quilimane to the Ruo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. G. MACDONELL.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Extract from the "Diario do Governo" of July 12, 1898.

(Translation.)

Law of July 7, 1898.

DOM CARLOS, by the grace of God King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c.:

We hereby notify to all our subjects that the Cortes have passed the following Law which we sanction:—

Article 1. The Government are authorized to make a Contract with the Zambezi Railway Company for the construction and working of the railway from Quilimane to the Ruo, in accordance with the bases subjoined, which form an integral part of this Law.

Art. 2. Any Laws contrary thereto are hereby revoked.

We command, therefore, and the Ministers and Secretaries of State for the Departments of Finance, Marine, and Colonies, and Public Works, Commerce, and Industry, will cause this Law to be printed, published, and circulated.

Given at the Palace of the Necessidades the 7th July, 1898.

(Signed) THE KING.

(Countersigned) FREDERICO RESSANO GARCIA.
FRANCISCO FELISBERTO DIAS COSTA.
AUGUSTO JOZÉ DA CUNHA.

(L.S.)

Bases referred to in this Law.

1. The Zambezi Railway Company will be at liberty to issue debentures bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum up to the nominal value of 1,400 : 000, repayable at par within a period which is not to exceed sixty-five years.

§. The issue of these debentures will be effected in succession, with the previous sanction of the Government, in proportion to the necessity of realizing the capital, in conformity with, and for the purpose set forth in, Article 2 of these bases.

2. The capital derived from these debentures is to be applied to the construction and working of the railway from Quilimane to Ruo, to the delimitation and adaptation of the adjoining lands, to the establishment of farms for the development of national colonisation, and to the payment of interest during a period of not more than five years after the issue of the debentures.

3. The Company is authorized to appoint "curators" to represent the debenture capital, and to control its application.

§. These curators shall never interfere in any way with the management of the Company, or take charge of the railway or of its dependencies, or of any territories or buildings annexed thereto, either in the possession of the Company or under its supervision.

4. The contracts for the issue of debentures and the respective prospectuses, as well as any contracts of curatorship, shall be submitted to the Government for their approval, who, within three months from the date of presentation, will give their decision.

5. The Government cede in favour of the Company, during the period stipulated for the redemption of the debentures—which is not to exceed sixty-five years—the proceeds of the tax on international transit, which may be levied on goods conveyed by rail from Quilimane to Ruo.*

§. It is understood that the term for the cession referred to will be fixed in the first contract for the issue of debentures, even if the Company should at any future time conclude any other operation with the debentureholders.

6. In case, after the line of railway from Quilimane to Ruo shall have been opened for one year to public traffic, the net receipts derived from the working of the railway, together with the proceeds of the tax on transit, should not suffice to meet the annual charges for interest on, and redemption of, the debenture—and only so long as this shall be the case—the Government will grant to the Company an annual supplementary subsidy, as far as may be required, in order to pay in full for the said charges; which subsidy shall not, however, in any year, exceed the equivalent amount, in the respective year, of the excess yielded by the Zambezi Customs receipts, over and above the average yield of the same during the last three years, 1893–97.

§. In reckoning the amount of net receipts, the working expenses shall not in any case be computed at more than 1,000 milreis (222*l.*) per kilom., when the gross kilometrical receipts shall be less than 2,000 milreis (444*l.*), nor at more than 50 per cent. of those receipts, whenever the latter shall happen to be equal to or more than 2,000 milreis (444*l.*).

7. The supplementary subsidy referred to in the foregoing Article is only granted as a loan which constitutes a credit of the State upon the Company, in Account Current, and which is to be reimbursed until its payment, in full, by means of one-half of the annual revenue of the Company, free from all the expenses of management and of working the line, and also from the charges on the debentures.

8. In no case whatever will the charges of the State derived from this Law be either different from or greater than those mentioned in the preceding Articles.

9. The Company grants to the State 15 per cent. of the total amount of shares already, or hereafter, at any time, issued, conjointly with the right of being represented at the general meetings, and of taking part in the administration of the Company by means of three members of the Board of Managers appointed by the Government.

10. As soon as the first emission of debentures shall have been concluded, the Company will deliver to the Treasury of the "Transmarine Institute" a donation of 4,500 milreis (1,010*l.*) Moreover, the Company binds itself to give to the said Institute the annual sum of 2,250 milreis (500*l.*) as a subsidy, and also the annual sudsidy of the same amount to the Prelate of Mozambique, which is to be applied by him to the expenses of the Missions in Zambezi.

11. The Government also reserve the right to appoint a Royal Commissioner attached to the Board of Managers, as well as a technical expert to watch over the construction and working of the railway.

§. The salaries of these officials are to be paid by the Company; the salary of the Royal Commissioner being equal to that of a manager, and that of the technical expert is not to exceed the sum of 6,000 milreis (1,333*l.*) per annum.

12. The Government will issue the instructions to the Royal Commissioner and to the technical expert for their guidance in the discharge of their respective duties.

13. In the Decrees which it may be necessary to publish as regards the approval of the plans of the line of railway, or for any other purpose connected with the railway from Quilimane to Ruo, the necessary provisions will be made in order to secure the permanent nationality of the said line of railway; and it is, at once, hereby provided that at least nine-tenths of the whole European personnel who are to be employed in the working of the line shall be Portuguese subjects.

14. In the event of the Company failing, at any time, to pay the charges on the debentures, or shall find itself unable, through any other reason, to continue to work the line, the Government will be at liberty, should they consider it expedient, to take charge of the line of railway, and of everything either held or worked by the Company, without the possibility of opposition thereto in any form whatsoever; and they shall acquire by their reimbursing at par, the whole of the debentures issued not yet redeemed, or on their paying annually the charges on those debentures.

§. In the event referred to in this Article, no claims or applications whatever can be put forward either on the part of the debenture holders or curators or on the part of the shareholders.

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* By Article XI of the Treaty of 1891 the transit dues for twenty-five years from the signature are limited to 3 per cent.

15. At any time after the expiration of the first twenty-five years from the date fixed for the conclusion of the line, the Government is to have the right to redeem or purchase the whole Concession.

For the purpose of fixing the price to be paid for the redemption of the Concession, let the net proceeds obtained by the Company during the seven years immediately preceding that in which the redemption is about to be carried into effect be taken, from this total amount deduct the net proceeds for the two years which were less productive, and then take the average of the other years, and this will constitute the amount of one annuity to be paid by the Government to the undertaking during each of the years which may be still wanting in order to terminate the term of the Concession, but the annuity in question shall not be less than 4 per cent. of the capital disbursed, with reference to the price at which the redemption may have been carried into effect.

The said price of redemption does not include the value of coal, coke, or any other supplies, which are to be valued separately and paid for by the Government on delivery of the same at the valuation price.

16. The Company will always, under equal circumstances, give the preference, as regards the issue of debentures, to any Portuguese undertakings or Companies.

17. The Company which is the concessionnaire of the railway will remain subject to all the conditions and charges set forth in the contract between the "Zambezi Company" and the "Zambezi Railway Company, approved by the Decree of the 16th September, 1895.

18. The Company shall duly reform its Statutes, in accordance with the provisions laid down in the foregoing bases, and it is bound to submit the new Statutes to the approval of the Government.

Given at the Palace the 7th July, 1898.

(Signed) FREDERICO RESSANO GARCIA.
FRANCISCO FELISBERTO DIAS COSTA.
AUGUSTO JOZÉ DA CUNHA.

No. 17.

Sir H. MacDonell to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received July 26.)

(No. 54. Africa.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 16, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a Memorandum relating to the recent incident at Fort Bisa, which formed the subject of your Lordship's despatch No. 78, Africa, of the 7th instant, which I have this day left with the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I deemed it advisable to leave this Memorandum with Senhor Beirão owing to his utter ignorance of all matters relating to South Africa, which he is, I fear, unable to represent in their proper light to his colleague of the Colonial Department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. MACDONELL.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Memorandum.

THE Acting Commissioner and Consul-General in British South Africa has forwarded to Her Majesty's Government copies of a letter received by him, dated the 1st April last, from the Governor of Quilimane, and of his reply dated the 1st May, upon the subject of the recent incident at Fort Bisa.

Governor de Azevedo Coutinho, in his above-mentioned communication, endeavoured to show that the district to the east of the left bank of the River M'losa, being, in his opinion, Portuguese, the action of the British forces in reoccupying the fort and in arresting two Portuguese soldiers who had established themselves in it, constituted an invasion of Portuguese territory, against which his Excellency protested.

In reply, Lieutenant-Colonel Manning pointed out that, so far from Fort Bisa being recognized as Portuguese territory, it had been continuously occupied since the year 1895 by British troops or police. The act of invasion, consequently, had been committed by the Portuguese military authorities at Mlanje. He added, that the case had clearly been one of simple misapprehension, and he urged that any disregard by the Portuguese of the provisional boundary which had hitherto been observed, could only result in disturbances amongst the natives, which would be prejudicial to both parties alike.

Instructions were given, on receipt of the above correspondence, by Her Majesty's Government to Mr. Commissioner and Consul-General Sharpe, to include this matter amongst the rest, which it had been arranged that he should discuss at an interview to take place at Mozambique with the Royal Commissioner and Governor-General, and it was hoped that instructions in the same sense would be sent to Major Mousinho de Albuquerque.

In view, however, of the reported resignation of the Royal Commissioner, it is now very important to know if the King's Government will at once take the necessary steps to provide for the satisfactory settlement of this and the other pending questions.

(Signed) H. G. MACDONELL.

British Legation, Lisbon, July 15, 1898.

No. 18.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(Received July 26.)

Sir, *War Office, July* 23, 1898.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you that the increase in the regular army, which has been necessitated by demands for the adequate protection of Imperial coaling stations, and by the extension of our military liabilities in different parts of the Empire, of which the climate is in some cases extremely unsuitable to British troops, has been engaging Lord Lansdowne's very serious attention, and, in his Lordship's opinion, the time has come when we should make an effort to tap new sources for the supply of the personnel needed.

I am therefore to request that you will move the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to consider whether there are any objections to fresh troops being raised from the Yaos and other tribes in the British Central Africa Protectorate, and in China at Wei-hai Wei, or elsewhere.

2. As regards the British Central Africa Protectorate, Lord Lansdowne understands that the British Central Africa Rifles, the nucleus of which was first organized in 1895, is now a battalion of 720 strong, and that it has repeatedly rendered good service in the field under the command of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards and under its present Commandant, Captain and local Lieutenant-Colonel Manning. The battalion is, however, at present serving under a local Ordinance passed by Her Majesty in Council, and not under the Imperial Army Act.

3. The Secretary of State for War contemplates raising a British Central Africa battalion for general service with a view to its being quartered at Mauritius, and it would of course be possible that this battalion should be a fresh unit, entirely distinct from the British Central Africa Rifles. Such an organization would, however, lack the many advantages, economic, administrative, and military which would accrue by the expansion of the existing corps of rifles into two battalions, and their absorption into the regular army, one battalion remaining at the disposal of the Protectorate Government for service in British Central Africa, and the other being allotted to the Mauritius garrison. An organization of this nature would render the two battalions interchangeable, and would thereby secure to both the advantages of periodic training with other troops under the General Officer Commanding in Mauritius, and of active service in proximity to their own homes in British Central Africa. It would raise the status of the existing corps, facilitate recruiting, and much enhance the efficiency of both battalions.

4. The Secretary of State for War would therefore propose that the existing regiment of British Central Africa Rifles should be expanded into two battalions, both available for general service, and serving under the Army Act. He would suggest that both battalions should come under the administration of the War Office, the Foreign Office contributing towards their maintenance the equivalent of the present cost of the existing corps, on the understanding that one battalion will be always quartered in the British Central Africa Protectorate, and will be at the disposal of the Protectorate Government.

Should this arrangement meet with the approval of the Marquess of Salisbury, there would appear to be no obstacle to ascertaining forthwith whether the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Central Africa Rifles will consent to serve under the Army

Act. The consideration of the details of the expansion of the regiment could then be at once proceeded with.

5. As regards recruiting in Wei-hai Wei, Lord Lansdowne would be glad to learn whether Lord Salisbury sees any objection to a small force of Chinese being raised immediately to form the nucleus of a corps, which could be utilized partly as a local garrison, and partly for service at other stations, such as Mauritius. It might, perhaps, remove political objections if this force were raised in the first place under the name of police, or possibly marines, but this is a point as to which Lord Lansdowne would be glad to be guided by Lord Salisbury's views.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. T. DE LA BERE.

No. 19.

Foreign Office to British South Africa Company.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 26, 1898.

I LAID before the Marquess of Salisbury your letter of the 7th instant relative to the policing of the territory north of the Zambezi which is comprised in the Charter of your Company, and am directed by his Lordship to inform you that he has asked the Secretary of State for India to obtain the consent of the Government of India to the recruitment of some men as an addition to the present Indian contingent of the British Central Africa Protectorate force.

As it is necessary for Indian troops to be under the command of Indian staff officers, his Lordship has been unable to suggest the employment of the two officers mentioned in your letter, nor would it be possible to insure that any two specified officers should always be employed in the chartered territory.

His Lordship will, however, bear your wishes in mind in case he should have to apply to the Secretary of State for War for additional European officers for the native force.

I am to inquire whether both the gentlemen whom you mention are officers of Her Majesty's army.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 20.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 4.)

(No. 92. Central Africa.)

My Lord,

The Residency, Zomba, June 16, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Lordship's attention the fact that the Customs Regulations of this Protectorate do not permit of the passing of telegraph material free of customs duty.

There are certain articles which are specially exempt from the payment of customs duties, such as railway plant.

I would therefore request your Lordship's permission that telegraph material should be added to the list of articles exempt from customs duties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

No. 21.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 4.)

(No. 93. Central Africa.)

My Lord,

The Residency, Zomba, June 16, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a report from Captain Brake upon his action after the departure of myself from Mpeseni's country, and also as to

No. 19 A.

Foreign Office to Mr. Gray.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 31, 1398.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you a despatch from the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General for British Central Africa, inclosing a draft of Regulations for the administration of justice in Native Courts in that Protectorate, together with a covering letter from Mr. Piggott, the chief judicial officer of British Central Africa.*

Lord Salisbury would be glad if you would take these papers into your consideration, and favour him with any observations which you may have to offer on them.

It is requested that the inclosures in this letter, which are in original, may be returned with your reply.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 19 B.

The African Lakes Corporation to Foreign Office.—(Received August 3.)

(Private.)
Sir, 45, *Renfield Street, Glasgow, August* 1, 1898.

WE beg to inform you that we are at present in communication with the Congo Free State, Brussels, in regard to the conveyance from Chinde to Lake Tanganyika by this Corporation of a party of 100 black men. We think it probable that these men are intended to reinforce the Congo Free State army on the West Coast of Lake Tanganyika. Doubtless you are aware of this projected expedition, but we think it right to bring the matter before you, as unless due precautions are taken by those in charge, the passage of such a party of men might cause trouble to some of the natives of British Central Africa.

We have to-day written to the Congo Free State as per inclosed copy-letter, asking for further information in regard to this expedition.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRED L. M. MOIR, *Secretary.*

Inclosure in No. 19 B.

The African Lakes Corporation to the Secretary-General État Indépendant du Congo, Brussels.

Dear Sir, 45, *Renfield Street, Glasgow, August* 1, 1898.

WE are favoured with your esteemed communication of the 27th ultimo, and note that you intend dispatching nine white agents from Antwerp on the 20th current for Tanganyika.

It will afford us pleasure to do our utmost to effect a quick and pleasant passage for these officials from Chinde to Mtowa, but of course you will understand that they are carried subject to our usual conditions of African transport.

In regard to the party of 100 black men to which you refer, we shall be glad to have an indication of when these will probally arrive at Chinde, and also to know who will be in charge of them and be responsible for their conduct.

Naturally, we only take passengers on the assumption that they are well conducted, and that we have the power to eject unruly men who would forfeit their passages in the event of our being forced to take such a step.

We presume that these natives will not carry arms, but shall be glad to have your assurance on this point. Kindly also tell us who will feed and supply them with necessaries *en route*. Doubtless you are taking the requisite measures to ascertain and to prove at Chinde that none of these men are suffering from any infectious disease.

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* Acting Commissioner Manning, No. 37.

Assuming that you have received the necessary permission from the British authorities for the passage through British Central Africa of this party, we shall be willing to grant our available facilities for the transport of these men as above, and in the terms of our letter of the 27th June, it being understood that the men at each stage of the journey are willing to proceed, and that we are not held responsible for the desertion of any of them.

We are, &c.
(The African Lakes Corporation, Limited),
(Signed) FRED L. M. MOIR, *Secretary*.

the state of that country when he handed over charge of affairs on the departure of the main portion of the expeditionary force in April last.

I trust your Lordship will read with satisfaction the excellent work done by Captain Brake in pacifying and settling the country. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Brake's energy and patience in dealing with the natives. He has traversed the whole of Mpeseni's country, and by his careful treatment of the natives has done much to bring the people back to their villages, and to instil into them confidence in our Administration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure in No. 21.

Captain Brake to Acting Commissioner Manning.

Fort Manning, May 6, 1898.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th April last, directing me to return with the expeditionary troops to Zomba should I consider the state of Mpeseni's country to be such that their presence is no longer necessary.

As in my opinion this is the case, I have made arrangements to commence my return march on the 8th instant, but before doing so, forward the following remarks upon the state of the country, for your information.

Inhabitants.—In the course of the last three months the Angoni and Achewa have returned in large numbers to Bua, Loangweni and Upper Tembwe Valleys, which are the districts most thickly populated, and have rebuilt or are rebuilding nearly all the villages destroyed during the war. I have paid frequent visits to all these villages, on many occasions spending a few days in the most important ones, often almost unattended, and have invariably found the inhabitants friendly and apparently contented. I have never found any weapons in the huts, and upon all occasions have made a point of endeavouring to gain the good-will of the Chiefs, Headmen, and people by treating them as friends and not by doling out presents, which I consider is a mistaken course. The natives have always responded, and whenever I have sent out for labourers to work on the roads, cattle kraals, and buildings have come in unnecessary numbers, working always without payment; and on my last journey down the Bua Valley loud lamentations were uttered at all the villages at the departure of the troops. In these districts companies of the British Central Africa Rifles have been quartered at distances from each other varying from 10 to 20 miles, the distance between the extreme companies being about 45 miles. In the Loangweni Valley the people have long been accustomed to the presence of the officials and police of the North Charterland Exploration Company.

In the district immediately west of Chimpinga, Mpeseni's kraal, the case is different. I traversed this country five days ago and found few of the villages reoccupied except near Tenguleni, where Lieutenant F. G. Poole had been stationed. The inhabitants had disappeared almost entirely, but I am unable to say whether they are hiding in the bush or whether they have migrated elsewhere.

Mpeseni.—Before leaving, I thought it advisable to move Mpeseni, the deposed King, to the neighbourhood of Fort Manning. The village at first assigned to him was about 1 mile from Chimpinga, the old Royal Kraal, and not far from the Wa-Senga country, into which, had he been so minded, Mpeseni could easily have escaped. I did not consider this probable, but on several occasions received information that he was in communication with Madzamabi, his son, and other fugitive Chiefs, said to be living in the Wa-Senga country. At Fort Manning such communication will be difficult, and escape almost impossible.

Mpeseni appears satisfied with the new site given to him, and is collecting his personal followers around him. Except that he is not allowed to leave the village, where he is under observation, Mpeseni is perfectly free.

Outlaws and fugitive Chiefs.—I regret not having been able to effect the capture of Madzamabi, Njoka, and Mlongeni, three of the ringleaders in the late war. The first is said to be in hiding to the west of Chimpinga, Njoka in the Mchenji hills, whilst Mlongeni is believed to have gone to North Angoniland.

Troops and Defences, Fort Manning.—At Fort Manning, in the Bua Valley, about 6 miles within the Protectorate boundary, Lieutenant E. C. Margesson is quartered with a company of the British Central Africa Rifles, and some fifteen Sikhs. He has with him a 7-pr. mountain gun, and a ·303 Maxim gun. The fort is quite impregnable to any assault unsupported by artillery fire.

Loangweni.—20 miles to the west is Loangweni, the head-quarters of the North Charterland Exploration Company. The police here number about forty men, and there is a large supply of rifles. The station is well situated for defence, and is surrounded by a ditch and breastwork.

Fort Patrick.—Fort Patrick, the newly-erected station of the British South Africa Company, is about 7 miles further to the west, and one from the site of Chimpinga. The armed police numbers between forty and fifty men, and there are two if not three ·450 Maxim guns.

The fort is strongly built, but being situated in a hollow, is badly placed for defence, and is likely to prove unhealthy. These three are the only posts at present existing in the country. I am, however, of opinion that it would be advisable to erect two or three block-houses to the west and north of Chimpinga, and about 15 miles from it, each capable of holding about ten police for purposes of observation. In addition to performing this important duty troops in my experience would form a rallying point for the natives, who have reoccupied the villages near which the British Central Africa Rifles were stationed before any others. Should such posts be established they should frequently be surprised by a British officer, as police when left by themselves are not quite trustworthy.

Possibility of fresh Disturbances.—At the present moment the northern, eastern, and central portions of the country are absolutely peaceful, and I believe that there are few, if any, arms in the possession of the inhabitants. As to a rising on any important scale again occurring, I do not consider it in the least likely. Isolated raids by outlaws may occur, but from them no danger is to be apprehended. The troops on the spot are quite sufficient to suppress any such incursions,

In the event of raids taking place the line of conduct which appears most likely to prove successful is extreme promptitude in action. A party of twenty men under a British officer would suffice to disperse any hostile gathering which is likely to occur at the present time. But, on the other hand, should instant action not be taken, such a gathering might assume troublesome proportions. No detachments of police should, however, be sent out unaccompanied by a British officer.

I have impressed this paramount necessity of instant action upon Lieutenant Margesson, who may be relied upon to act promptly and vigorously.

Communications.—Particular attention has been paid to the connection of the different posts by roads. A 20-foot road from Fort Manning to Loangweni has been cleared. An alternative route for about 10 miles also exists. This road is about 20 miles in length, and for about 3 miles, though narrower, it has been properly "made." It is being continued to Fort Patrick; 5 out of the 7 miles are completed.

A second road, 5 feet wide, runs from Fort Patrick to Mgubu's, and should be continued to Njoka's, 24 miles in all, of which 20 have been "made" and graded. A short road from Loangweni joins this, and affords the nearest route to Fort Alston, in the Protectorate. A third road along the Bua Valley from Fort Manning to Njoka's, 10 miles in length, is projected, and also one from Fort Manning to Dedza.

These roads were constructed by the villagers under my supervision, and have cost nothing. By their means travelling is now easy, and troops can move from post to post with great rapidity.

In conclusion, though the country is now quite peaceful, the chief guarantee for peace must be in the character of the officer in charge of the country. He should spare no exertion to make friends with the Chiefs and people, not by lavishing presents upon them, but evincing trust in them and a real interest in their welfare, at the same time acting with vigour when action is necessary.

The importation of horses into the country would render the work of supervision easier and more thorough, and I believe the country to be admirably suited for horses.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. E. BRAKE, *Captain R.A.,*
Commanding Mpeseni Expeditionary Force.

No. 21*.

The African Lakes Corporation to Foreign Office.—(Received August 4.)

45, Renfield Street, Glasgow, August 2, 1898.

Sir,

CONFIRMING our letter of yesterday, we beg to inform you that from the "Mouvement Géographique" of the 31st ultimo, received here this morning, we observe it stated that the party of 100 black men referred to by us is being dispatched by the Congo Free State in connection with the erection of their telegraph line from Tanganyika to Stanley Pool.

We accordingly regret that the part of our letter of yesterday in which we gave the probable object of this expedition was written under a misapprehension.

We inclose the cutting from the "Mouvement Géographique" above referred to for your information.

I have, &c.
The African Lakes Corporation (Limited),
(Signed) FRED L. M. MOIR,
Secretary.

Inclosure in No. 21*.

Extract from the "Mouvement Géographique" of July 31, 1898.

La Ligne Télégraphique Boma–Tanganika.—Il y a déjà cinq ans que l'État du Congo a décidé la construction d'une ligne télégraphique à travers ses vastes territoires, pour relier Boma au Lak Tanganika. La ligne est actuellement achevée jusque près du Stanley Pool. De Boma, elle suit la rive droite du fleuve jusqu'en face d'Underhill, où elle traverse le Congo qui, en cet endroit, mesure 800 mètres de largeur, pour aboutir à Matadi. De ce point, elle suit le tracé du chemin de fer. La section Léopoldville–Kwamuth est également en construction. Au delà de Kwamuth, elle suivra la direction du fleuve jusqu'à Nyangwe ou Kasongo, et, par le Manyéma et l'Ugua, ira atteindre Towa, sur le Tanganika, un peu au nord de la sortie de la Lukuga.

Un récent Décret, que nous avons communiqué à nos lecteurs dans notre numéro du 17 Juillet, colonne 365, ouvre un crédit de 3,000,000 fr. pour l'établissement de cet important travail d'utilité publique.

Tandis que, du côté de l'ouest, la ligne est activement poussée, elle va être incessamment attaquée également par l'est. Une grande expédition est en voie de formation à Bruxelles. Sa direction a été confiée à M. Mohun, officier de l'armée Américaine, ancien Consul des États-Unis au Congo, dont nos lecteurs se rappelleront la part brillante dans la campagne Arabe et l'exploration du Congo, en amont de Nyangwe.

M. Mohun aura sous ses ordres neuf Européens, parmi lesquels nous pouvons déjà citer Mr. Thornton, Ingénieur-en-chef, homme de grande expérience, qui a participé à la construction des lignes télégraphiques dans l'Inde, en Australie, et dans l'Afrique du Sud; le Dr. Castelotte, médecin; M. le Capitaine Verellen, officier de la force publique Congolaise, qui prendra le commandement des 100 hommes d'escorte; enfin, un Secrétaire, un comptable, et quatre ouvriers poseurs de voie.

Le départ est fixé au 20 Août. Il aura lieu par le steamer "Le Général," de la "Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie." Les voyageurs s'arrêteront à Zanzibar et Dar-es-Salam pour prendre du personnel et acheter des ânes. En quarante jours, ils atteindront Shinde, à l'embouchure du Zambèze, qu'ils remonteront; puis ils s'engageront dans le Shire et le Nyassa. Au delà de ce lac, par la route Stephenson et sur le Tanganika, jusqu'à Towa, le transport des charges et du matériel de l'expédition sera fait par les soins de la "Compagnie Anglaise des Lacs." Jamais celle-ci n'aura effectué de transport aussi imposant; M. Mohun emporte, en effet, 1,400 charges, au nombre desquelles 350 charges de fils, 400 charges d'isolateurs en porcelaine, 2 barques pour le passage des rivières. Ces barques sont en étoffe imperméable et ne pèsent chacune que 60 kilog.; elles peuvent porter $1\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes. L'expédition emporte huit appareils télégraphiques et autant de téléphones. Elle compte être à Towa avec tout son matériel le 15 Décembre, pour commencer ses opérations sur le terrain dès le 1er Janvier de l'année prochaine. De Towa à Kasongo ou Nyangwe, la ligne mesurera environ 300 kilom.

No. 22.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received August 4.)

Treasury Chambers, August 3, 1898.

Sir,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 22nd ultimo, in which the Marquess of Salisbury inquires whether all railway and telegraph materials imported into the Central Africa Protectorate should be free from all duty except wharfage.

The duties in question are the following:—

Name of Duty.	Rate of Duty.	Character of Duty.
Import duty	5 per cent. *ad valorem*	A revenue impost.
Road and river dues ..	1*s.* per cwt.	Tolls for maintenance of ways.
Wharfage	½ per cent. *ad valorem*	Charge for meeting actual expenses.

By their letter of the 31st May last, my Lords agreed that telegraph materials might be exempt from the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* import duty, from which railway materials had been already exempted by the Regulations of the 1st April, 1896.

The Secretary of State proposes to exempt both kinds of materials from road and river dues, also, but not from wharfage; and in your letter of the 15th ultimo, it is represented that the reason for such exemption is the public utility of telegraph lines; and this reason is, of course, equally true of railways. It seems to my Lords, however, that the motive of encouraging such useful works as railways and telegraphs would apply to exemption from wharfage as much as from road and river dues; and, in their opinion, it would be sounder in principle to rule that the materials in question should not be taxed for purposes of revenue, but ought to pay for the wear and tear which their carriage entails on wharfs and roads and waterways.

Their Lordships consider that there is an important distinction between—

1. Consenting that a commercial enterprise, calculated in the near future to largely augment the resources of the country, should not be required to contribute directly to the public revenue in respect of the importation of the materials of construction; and

2. Permitting that enterprise to entail a direct charge on the public revenue through the non-recovery of outlay for repair of ways worn by the carriage of those materials.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 23.

The British South Africa Company to Foreign Office.—(Received August 4.)

15, *St. Swithin's Lane, London, August* 3, 1898.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 25th and 26th ultimo with reference to the policing of this Company's territory north of the Zambezi, and am to state that my Directors are pleased to learn that the Marquess of Salisbury is in communication with the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the recruiting of men as an addition to the present Indian contingent of the British Central Africa Protectorate Force.

With regard to Lieutenant Colin Harding, C.M.G., and Mr. Tanner, my Directors desire me to state that it was never suggested that these two officers should be placed in command of Indian troops, but that they should be employed only in connection with the native levies, which will be required for police work both north and south of the Zambezi. My Board understand that Her Majesty's Government would have no objection to their being so employed.

I am to point out further that Messrs. Harding and Tanner have rendered good service to the Company, and that the Administration in Salisbury attach great importance to their being employed in the above-mentioned capacity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. F. JONES,
Secretary.

No. 23*.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 4, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you copies of correspondence as marked in the margin,* respecting the imposition of transit duties in British Central Africa on goods passing to or from the British South Africa Company's territories.

It is contended by the South Africa Company that clause 6 of the conditions agreed on in February 1891 (see Africa No. 2, 1895), when the field of their operations was extended north of the Zambezi, formed part of the arrangement finally come to in the matter in 1894, and that the claim which they have advanced to exemption from transit duties is well founded. Lord Salisbury is not clear as to the justice of this contention, and he considers that Her Majesty's Government might maintain that their hands are free in the matter, and that they are at liberty to impose transit duties or not as they see fit.

Such duties are now, however, generally considered an anachronism; moreover, the British Central Africa Protectorate and the Chartered Company's territories north of the Zambezi are both British possessions, and may later on be merged under one administration.

Lord Salisbury proposes, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government should waive any rights they may possess in the matter, and that neither import nor transit dues should be levied in British Central Africa on goods going into or coming from the Company's territories, it being, of course, understood that a similar policy will be adopted by the Company so long as it maintains a separate administration.

As such a course of action would affect the revenue of the Protectorate, Lord Salisbury would be glad to be furnished with the views of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject before coming to a final decision.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 24.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 6, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, a copy of a letter from the War Office,† in which a suggestion is made that troops should be raised from the tribes in the British Central Africa Protectorate and in China, and absorbed into the regular army for service either locally or in Mauritius.

Lord Salisbury gathers from your letter of the 19th January last, that Mr. Chamberlain is generally in favour of forming a military force out of African races, and he would himself be inclined to support the present scheme as a matter of principle.

It will, of course, be necessary for the Commissioner in British Central Africa to be able to dispose of a force of at least equal strength to that which he at present controls, and which, as Mr. Chamberlain is aware, it has recently been proposed to increase for the purpose of policing Northern Rhodesia. Before replying to the War Office letter Lord Salisbury would be glad to be favoured with Mr. Chamberlain's views.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

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* See Part XII, Nos. 46*, 58, 72*, 80, 88, and "Africa No. 2 (1895)."

† No. 18.

No. 25.

Commissioner Sharpe to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 8.)

My Lord, *Kelsick House, Ambleside, Westmorland, August* 7, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship a letter which has been addressed to me by the shipping firm of John Rennie, Sons, and Co., on the subject of their service of steamers to Chinde (East Africa).

I do not suppose that Her Majesty's Government contemplate—at the present date at any rate—giving any subsidy to an East African line for a service to Chinde.

It is, however, very true, as Messrs. Rennie state, that their Company is the only one which has—and in the face of many difficulties—established and kept up a regular fortnightly service of steamers to the port of Chinde; a service which is almost exclusively for the carriage of goods and passengers to and from the British Central Africa Protectorate.

I think that every encouragement which is possible should be given to Messrs. Rennie, and Co. to continue this service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED SHARPE.

Inclosure in No. 25.

Messrs. Rennie, Sons and Co. to Commissioner Sharpe.

Dear Sir, 4, *East India Avenue, London, August* 3, 1898.

BEFORE you leave for British Central Africa again we would like to put clearly before you the fact that we are not at all satisfied with the support we get in running a fortnightly line of steamers to Chinde. As you know we have been running steamers to Chinde for about six years, and to meet the wishes of Sir Harry Johnston and others for a fortnightly service, we, about eighteen months ago, decided to try if we could run a fortnightly service. We find, however, that we do not get the support we expected, and, whenever a considerable parcel of cargo is offering, a steamer is either taken up to go direct, or there is a demand for a steamer to go without transhipment. We think you are aware that a regular fortnightly without transhipment service is not to be had, partly on account of the small volume of trade, and partly on account of the Bar at Chinde Mouth, which is very dangerous for ocean vessels of any considerable tonnage, even at the top of Spring tides, and unpassable at all other times; and yet we are expected to run our steamers regularly and fortnightly with driblets of cargo and deliver and take away your mails free and regularly. We know, of course, that we can be compelled between British ports to carry mails at 1*d*. per letter, but we only get this 1*d*. on the few letters made up in Durban, while from there we have been carrying the English mails, amounting often to quite a large number of bags, and all the British Central Africa homeward mails from Chinde to Durban for absolutely nothing.

None of the other British lines that trade with South Africa have given you a regular mail service, and we consider we are entitled to some recognition of what we have done in the past and to some encouragement in the future.

As far as your mails are concerned, and to some extent as far as your cargo, if it was not for our service, you would be left entirely to the tender mercies of the German line, with communication only once in three weeks, and little or no sea communication with the British Colonies in South Africa.

We are very wishful to be of service to British Central Africa in the future, as we have been in the past, but we cannot run at a loss, and unless we get a subsidy to help us, we fear we may have to go back to a monthly service, which would be as distasteful to ourselves as it would be disadvantageous to British Central Africa.

We have to thank you personally for your kindly recognition of our efforts and will be much obliged if you can see your way to point out in the proper quarter here the necessity there is for assistance if we are to continue to run your mails regularly and fortnightly.

We are, &c.
(Signed) JOHN T. RENNIE, SONS, AND Co.

No. 26.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 10.)

Sir,

Downing Street, August 9, 1898.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, a copy of telegrams from the High Commissioner for South Africa on the subject of the passage of an Angoni police force from Nyasaland through Portuguese territory to Mashonaland.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

High Commissioner Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Telegraphic.)

August 4, 1898.

ANGONI police force has been raised in Nyasaland for service in Mashonaland, please apply for permission to send detachment of 150 in charge of British officer through Portuguese territory; have applied to Mozambique Government, who, apparently, require instructions from home.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

High Commissioner Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Telegraphic.)

August 5, 1898.

CANCEL the telegram of 4th August. Governor of Mozambique grants permission.

No. 27.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 12.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, August 11, 1898.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 4th instant, in which the Marquess of Salisbury requests to be furnished with their views on the question whether it is open to Her Majesty's Government to impose transit duties, in British Central Africa, on goods passing to or from the territories of the British South Africa Company.

In the Agreement with the Company of February 1891, clause 6, it was stipulated that:—

"Goods passing through Nyasaland to or from the Chartered Territory shall be treated as goods in transit, and shall be free from duty. If, for the sake of convenience, duties are levied on them on the Nyasaland frontiers, they shall be accounted for to the Company."

In the supplementary Agreement of the 24th November, 1894, it was stipulated, clause 9, that:—

"Customs arrangements between the Protectorate and the Chartered Territory which experience may make it desirable to adopt for the purposes of the execution of the Berlin and Brussels Acts, or for fiscal reasons, will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State."

My Lords cannot read the latter clause as cancelling the freedom from transit duty conceded by the former clause, in consonance with both the Berlin Act of the 26th February, 1885, and the Brussels Act of the 2nd July, 1890. The arrangements referred to in clause 9 are presumably such as may be requisite if either party to the Agreement act as agent for the other in the collection of customs.

By transit duty my Lords understand an impost for purposes of revenue as distinct from a due to meet the inevitable expenses of transit, such as wharfage or road and river dues. The purpose of the exemption seems to be to prevent either party from treating goods that merely pass through the country as if they were imports into that country, and liable, as such, to be made contributory to the public revenue. It does not seem to require one party to bear any of the consequential expenses of transit for the other.

Assuming the correctness of this view, my Lords agree that neither import nor transit duties should be levied in British Central Africa on goods going into or coming from the Company's territories, on condition that the Company conceded a reciprocal exemption to the Protectorate.

When the Secretary of State says that this course will affect the revenue of the Protectorate, my Lords do not understand that it will stop any revenue hitherto raised.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 28.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 108.)
Foreign Office, August 12, 1898.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 53 of the 11th April last, inclosing for Lord Salisbury's sanction certain Regulations dealing with the recruitment of native labour within the British Central Africa Protectorate for employment beyond the Protectorate, I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that these Regulations have been considered, in consultation with Mr. Sharpe, and that they have been recast in the inclosed form.*

The new Regulations, which may be cited as the Native Labour Regulations, 1898, should be issued by you in the usual manner, and will replace those provisionally issued by you on the 5th of April last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 29.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 109.)
Foreign Office, August 12, 1898.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that in view of the representations made by Her Majesty's Commissioner, the question of the revision of the salaries of the Civil Administrative Staff in British Central Africa, has been for some time under the consideration of his Lordship and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and that a new scale of salaries has now been decided upon, particulars of which will be found in the inclosed tabular statement. You will observe that the scheme is a wide one, affecting sixty-seven officers and ranging from the Judicial Officer and Vice-Consul at Blantyre, the Secretary to the Administration, the Chief Accountant, and the Chief Surveyor, to the lowest paid European clerk.

The principal feature of the Scheme is the formation of the thirty-two existing "Collectors" and "Assistant Collectors" into the following establishment, viz.:—

Four "First Assistants," at 450*l*., by annual increments of 25*l*. to 600*l*.
Eight "Second Assistants" at 325*l*., by 20*l*. to 425*l*.
Twenty "Third Assistants" at 200*l*., by 10*l*. to 300*l*.

The salaries of other officers being, whenever circumstances justify it, assimilated to those of one or other class of assistants.

The new scale of salaries will come into force as from the 1st July, 1898, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies have been so informed.

The Treasury have also agreed that an officer's first-class passage allowance to England may be calculated at 58*l*. instead of 50*l*.

The question of modifying the existing leave Regulations of the Protectorate, which was also raised by Mr. Sharpe, is still under consideration, and a further despatch will be addressed to you on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

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* See Inclosure in No. 9.

Inclosure in No. 29.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—Revised Estimate.

	Rank.	Estimate, 1898–99.			Proposed Scale.	Total Salaries from July 1, 1898.	
		Salary.	Total.				
		£	£		£ £ £ s.	£	£
	Secretary to Administration	425			450 to 600 by 25 0	500	
	Assistant ditto	225			325 ,, 425 ,, 20 0	325	
	Clerk	175			200 ,, 250 ,, 6 5	200	
	Chief Accountant	425			450 ,, 600 ,, 25 0	500	
	2nd ditto	375			325 ,, 425 ,, 20 0	400	
	3rd ditto	325			325 ,, 425 ,, 20 0	325	
	4th ditto	250			200 ,, 300 ,, 10 0	250	
	Clerk in Accountant's Office	200			200 ,, 250 ,, 6 5	200	
	Ditto, ditto	200			200 ,, 250 ,, 6 5	200	
	Storekeeper	250			325 ,, 425 ,, 20 0	325	
	Assistant ditto	175			200 ,, 300 ,, 10 0	200	
	Judicial Officer and Vice-Consul, Blantyre	600			600 ,, 700 ,, 50 0	600	
	Vice-Consul and Agent, Chinde	400			400 ,, 550 ,, 25 0	400	
	Assistant Agent, ditto	225			200 ,, 300 ,, 10 0	200	
			4,250				4,625
12	Collector, Chiromo, and Director of Customs	425		4	1st Assistants:		
	Collector and Vice-Consul, Fort Johnston	350			450 to 600 by 25 0	1,800	
	10 other Collectors, 250*l.* to 400*l.*	3,450		8	2nd Assistants:		
20	12 Assistant Collectors, 175*l.* to 225*l.*	2,450			325 to 425 by 20 0	2,600	
	8 ditto (no posts assigned), 150*l.* to 175*l.*	1,275		20	3rd Assistants:		
			7,950		200 to 300 by 10 0	4,000	
32				32			8,400
	Postmaster, Blantyre	200			200 to 300 by 10 0	200	
	Ditto, Zomba	175			200 ,, 300 ,, 10 0	200	

Principal Medical Officer, 400*l.* by 25*l.* to 500*l.*	400		400 ,, 500 ,, 25 0	400	
6 Medical Officers, 350*l.* and 375*l.*	2,125		(1) 350 ,, 400 ,, 25 0 (5) 350 — —	2,125	
Chief Surveyor	550		450 to 600 by 25 0	550	
Assistant ditto	275		325 ,, 425 ,, 20 0	325	
Road Engineer	250		200 ,, 300 ,, 10 0	200	
Road Supervisor	200		200 ,, 300 ,, 10 0	200	
Superintendent of Buildings	300		325 ,, 425 ,, 20 0	325	
Assistant ditto	185		200 ,, 250 ,, 6 5	200	
Head of Scientific Department	350		325 ,, 425 ,, 20 0	350	
Forester	170		200 ,, 250 ,, 6 5	200	
Accountant to Armed Forces	300		325 ,, 425 ,, 20 0	325	
Clerk ditto	150		200 ,, 250 , 6 5	200	
Local Auditor	400		400 ,, 500 ,, 15 0	445	
Assistant ditto	300		300 ,, 400 ,, 10 0	300	
		6,330			6,545
		18,530			19,570

No. 30.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 112.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 12, 1898.

I HAVE laid before Lord Salisbury your despatch No. 93 of the 16th June, inclosing a report by Captain Brake upon the action taken by him in Mpezeni's country after your departure, and also upon the state of the country in April last.

I am directed by his Lordship to request you to express to Captain Brake his Lordship's appreciation of his services.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 31.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 115.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 12, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that careful consideration of Mr. Sharpe's despatch No. 187 of the 14th September, 1897, has led his Lordship to the conclusion than an erroneous opinion has prevailed in regard to the obligations of the Protectorate under the General Act of the Conference of Berlin so far as concerns transit dues, and that the same erroneous opinion was followed in the drafting of the Protectorate Customs Regulations.

Mr. Sharpe makes the freedom from transit dues to depend on the destination of the goods, and in this he follows the principle underlying section 5 of the Customs Regulations, which exempts from transit dues only such goods as pass through the Protectorate to places within the zone defined in Article I of the Act of Berlin. That Article grants freedom of trade, but uses those words in the same sense, no doubt, in which they are used in Commercial Treaties, namely, as granting free access, &c., for purposes of trade, and not as prohibiting import, transit, or other customs duties. Article IV of the Berlin Act is, however, quite clear, and prohibits transit duties specifically throughout the whole Congo Basin, as defined by the Act. Import duties, also prohibited by the Article, are now allowed by the Declaration of the 2nd July, 1890, but no International Act has released any Administration, within the Congo Basin and bound by the Berlin Act, from abstaining from levying transit dues, irrespective of the origin or destination of the goods concerned. The British Central Africa Protectorate is within the Congo Basin, and is bound by the Berlin Act.

It is, therefore, necessary to amend the fifth section of the Customs Regulations, in order to exempt all goods in transit across the Protectorate from the payment of transit duties. A form of an amending Queen's Regulation, which his Lordship has approved and signed, is inclosed, and I am to authorize you to publish the Regulation in the usual manner. Copies of the Regulation as issued should be sent home in accordance with the instructions contained in my despatch No. 20 of the 12th February, 1897.

I am to request you to report whether any considerable expense falls on the Protectorate in connection with the transit trade, and whether, in your opinion, it would be expedient to levy such fees for guarding, &c., as may be necessary to recoup to the Administration the cost of the services rendered to goods passing in transit. Should you be of opinion that such fees should be levied, I am to request you to instruct the Judicial Officer to prepare the draft of Regulations for imposing them, and to send the draft home for approval.

Section 20 (*h*) of the Customs Regulations, 1895, provides that arms of precision and ammunition shall not pass through the Protectorate in transit except under special licence, and under Article X of the General Act of the Conference of Brussels, the entry and exit—and therefore the transit—of arms and ammunition can be prohibited, except they be for the use of a Government. The transit of arms and ammunition should therefore be conceded to the British South Africa Company, but not to the North Charterland Company, which has no administrative powers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

Inclosure in No. 31.

Queen's Regulations amending "The Customs Regulations, 1895."

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the "Africa Orders in Council, 1889 and 1893," Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the British Central Africa Protectorate, or the person acting in that capacity by the authority of the Secretary of State, has power to make Queen's Regulations for peace, order, and good government, and power to alter such Regulations;

And whereas Regulations for the imposition and collection within the Protectorate of customs duties, known as "The Customs Regulations, 1895," have been made;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Custom Regulations:

It is hereby notified that Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General has, in pursuance of the powers aforesaid, made the following

Regulation.

1. This Regulation may be cited as "The Customs Regulations Amendment Regulation, 1898."

2. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 5 of "The Customs Regulations, 1895":—

3. In respect of all goods lawfully imported into, or exported from, the Protectorate there shall be paid to Her Majesty's Commissioner the duties mentioned in any Proclamation made by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of State, provided that such duties shall not be levied or payable on any goods which on importation are brought to a transit station, and are duly declared to be in transit, and in respect of which the provisions of Part V of "The Customs Regulations, 1895," are duly observed.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Zomba, , 1898.

Approved:
(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

Foreign Office,
August 12, 1898.

No. 32.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

(Confidential.)

Foreign Office, August 12, 1898.

Sir,

THE Portuguese Minister at this Court has intimated that his Government desire to prolong the *modus vivendi* in regard to the Barotse Kingdom, which expired last month.

The Marquess of Salisbury would be glad to have the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to the answer to be returned to M. de Soveral.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 33.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 116.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 16, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information and guidance, copies of the correspondence, as marked in the margin,* relating to the exemption from import duty of all telegraph material imported into the Protectorate for the use of the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company.

The decision contained in the Treasury letter of the 3rd instant forms a reply to the suggestion contained in your despatch No. 92 of the 16th June, which was received on the 4th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 34.

Foreign Office to British South Africa Company.

Sir.

Foreign Office, August 16, 1898.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has had under his consideration, in conjunction with one Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, your letter of the 12th May las requesting that the road and river dues in British Central Africa should be altogether remitted in favour of the African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company, and that no wharfage charge should be payable by the Company except in regard to any actual outlay caused to the Administration of the Protectorate by the storing of telegraph material.

I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that Her Majesty's Government consent that the materials in question shall not be taxed for purposes of revenue, but are unable to exempt them from payment for the wear and tear which their carriage entails on wharfs and roads and water-ways.

Instructions in this sense have been addressed to the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General at Zomba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 35.

Mr. A. Gray to Foreign Office.—(Received August 18.)

Sir,

2, *Paper Buildings, Temple, August* 16, 1898.

IN reply to Mr. Bertie's letter of the 31st July, transmitting a despatch from the Acting Commissioner for British Central Africa, and a draft of Regulations for the administration of justice in Native Courts in that Protectorare, I have the honour to submit that a power to regulate Native Courts in British Central Africa seems to me as desirable and proper as in the case of the East Africa Protectorate.

As is pointed out by Mr. Piggott and Colonel Manning, the Regulations should be legalized by an Order in Council.

I submit some notes on points of detail arising on the draft Regulations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. GRAY.

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* See Part XII, Nos. 61, 70, and 73; and *ante*, Nos. 13, 22, and 34.

Inclosure in No. 35.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

Memorandum on Draft Regulations for Native Courts.

1. THE definition of "Native" should be made in the Order in Council, and should follow the new definition proposed for East Africa. The following is proposed:—

"'Native' means any person who is not a British subject, or of European or American race or parentage."

It will be necessary at the same time to amend the definition of British subjects, so as to exclude natives of other African Protectorates of Her Majesty.

3. Are the Indian Codes in use for the general purposes of jurisdiction under the Africa Orders in Council?

7, 9. I would suggest that the High Court should be constituted of the Commissioner and the Judicial Officer, and that the Commissioner should not be a member of the Chief Native Court.

14. This power should be exerciseable when the Judicial Officer is absent from Blantyre.

15. What is the import of the words "who shall also be a Judicial Officer?"

Are powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class sufficient, having regard to the distance of some of the districts from head-quarters?

16. I think this is very questionable. The jurisdiction should be defined. The Collectors of more remote Provinces might be intrusted with higher powers.

17. The latter part, as to enlargement of limits, should be omitted. If the Order in Council is in similar terms to Article 52 of the East Africa Order, the limits of the districts can be altered from time to time as occasion requires.

19. The power to vary the jurisdiction presumably to be exercised by the Commissioner or Chief Judicial Officer should, I think, be omitted.

22. It would be better to give the power of conferring jurisdiction on a Tribal Court to the Collector in his capacity of administrative officer.

33. This should be amended as in No. 69 of the East Africa Regulations, substituting a provision that the power should not be exercised without the sanction of the Secretary of State, when the Chief Judicial Officer sitting in the High Court has not agreed with the Commissioner.

55. This may be omitted, as it will be covered by the Order in Council.

No. 36.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received August 19.)

India Office, August 18, 1898.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st July I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith copies of telegrams to and from the Viceroy of India regarding the proposed engagement of forty Sikhs with camp followers and hospital assistants, under two British officers, for strengthening the present police force in the British South Africa Company's territory north of the Zambezi.

It is presumed that the Viceroy should be informed that the men are to be engaged on the same terms as those serving in the British Central Africa Protectorate, and that the two British officers will receive 600*l*. and 500*l*. a-year respectively, as shown in the estimate inclosed with the British South Africa Company's letter of 14th March, 1898.

I am, &c.
(Signed) O. R. NEWMARSH, *Major-General, Military Secretary*.

Inclosure 1 in No. 36.

Lord G. Hamilton to Government of India.

(Telegraphic.) *India Office, August* 3, 1898.

FOREIGN Office asks that Sikh forces now serving under Captain Manning, Central Africa, may be strengthened by sending from India forty men and two officers, with camp followers and hospital assistants, to assist in policing Northern Rhodesia. Correspondence goes to you by next mail. Foreign Office say matter somewhat pressing, and ask for reply by telegraph.

Inclosure 2 in No. 36.

Government of India to Lord G. Hamilton.

(Telegraphic.) *August* 17, 1898.

YOUR military telegram of the 3rd August. Officers, men, and hospital assistants asked for Northern Rhodesia will be sent. We presume men would serve on the same terms as those now being engaged for British Central Africa. What terms should be offered to European officers?

No. 37.

Foreign Office to African Lakes Corporation.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 19, 1898.

I HAVE laid before the Marquess of Salisbury your letters of the 1st and 2nd instant relating to the conveyance of 100 black men from Chindé to Lake Tanganyika through the British Central Africa Protectorate for service under the Government of the Congo Free State.

I am directed by his Lordship to state to you, in reply, that there will be no objection to the passage of such a body of men through the Protectorate on the condition that they are accompanied by responsible Europeans, and pass through unarmed. While in British territory the men would be subject to British law, and any crimes or misdemeanours of which they might be guilty would be dealt with by the Magistrates of the Protectorate in the usual way.

If it is desired that arms should be passed through for the men they must be sent separately and in accordance with the provisions of the Brussels Act and the rules of the Protectorote. The usual declaration of the Congo Government, under the Brussels Act, that the arms are for Government purposes would be required, and all expenses to which the Protectorate may be put in connection with the matter, whether for escort or otherwise, must be repaid to the Administration.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 38.

Mr. Thornton to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 20.)

(No. 66. Africa.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, August* 10, 1898.

AT a general meeting of the Zambezi Railway Company, held a few days ago, the Board of Directors was authorized to sign a Contract with the Portuguese Government for the construction of the Quilimane Railway to Ruo.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company:—

Edmond Bartissol, Georges Ochs, J. Parreira, J. Convreur, Joaquim Carlos Paiva d'Andrada, Lewis Peter Ford, M. E. da Silva, and Theodore Berger.

General Count São Jannario has been appointed Royal Commissioner attached to the Company.

In pursuance of the authority conferred upon the Board of Managers, the signature of the Contract with the Portuguese Government for the Quilimane–Ruo

Railway, which had been adjourned on account of some difficulties which intervened, took place on the 8th instant at the Marine Department, in accordance with the Law of the 7th July of this year, which empowered the Government to make the contract referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. CONWAY THORNTON.

P.S. *August* 12.—The Contract above referred to, dated the 8th instant, is published in the Official Journal of to-day.

C. C. T.

No. 39.

Crown Agents for the Colonies to Foreign Office.—(Received August 22.)

Sir,
Downing Street, August 20, 1898.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to return Sir H. MacDonell's despatch No. 53 of the 15th July and its inclosures, in regard to which I have to offer the following observations on the bases of the contract of the Zambezi Railway Company:—

1. The capital for construction of the railway is to be raised by the issue of debentures for a sum of 1,400,000*l*. Apart from the obvious objection to this mode of financing, which saddles the Company with a body of creditors instead of co-partners in the undertaking, such as shareholders, there is nothing to show that this amount of 1,400,000*l*. is the amount which is *bonâ fide* required for the purposes for which the contract is granted, and that it does not include substantial provision for promotion and similar unproductive expenditure.

2. The capital is to be applied to a very wide and ill-defined range of objects, and no allocation of the amount as between those objects is prescribed. Moreover, the period—five years—during which the Company is authorized to pay interest on the debentures out of their proceeds, is an unusually long one.

3. The appointment of curators or trustees to represent the debenture capital should obviously rest rather with the debenture-holders than with the Company, and the second paragraph of this clause appears to us to render these curators practically powerless to protect the interests which are supposed to be intrusted to them.

4. Without knowing what the tax on international transit produces, no opinion can be formed as to the value of the financial concession made to the Company, but in paragraph 6 a somewhat curiously modified guarantee of interest is given, which, on this market, at all events, would be regarded as of somewhat qualified value, and the peculiarity of this part of the contract is enhanced by the fact that an arbitrary limit is laid down for working expenses, to which it may be impossible to conform. There are other peculiarities connected with these bases of contract on which it would be easy to enlarge, but it appears to us clear that any proposal for combining with this Company for the railway development of British Central Africa would require very careful consideration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. F. OMMANNEY.

No. 40.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received August 23.)

Sir,
Downing Street, August 23, 1898.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from the War Office in which the suggestion is made that troops should be raised from the tribes in the British Central Africa Protectorate and in China for service in the regular army, either locally or in Mauritius, and that with this object the existing regiment of British Central Africa Rifles should be expanded into two Battalions both available for general service and serving under the Army Act, one Battalion being always quartered in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

2. I am to state, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, that Mr. Chamberlain is in favour of forming a military force of Africans to relieve British

troops from service in topical regions, and he would be glad to see the scheme proposed by the War Office with regard to the British Central Africa force tried.

3. With regard to the proposal to recruit Chinese in Wei-hai Wei, Mr. Chamberlain sees no objection to it in principle, but he has not sufficient information as to value of Chinese as soldiers to enable him to express a more definite opinion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 41.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received August 24.)

(No. 105. Central Africa.)

My Lord, *The Residency, Zomba, July* 7, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Major Harding, of the British South Africa Company's police, has lately arrived in this Protectorate for the purpose of taking over charge of the British South Africa Company's police in Mpezeni's territory.

Previous to Major Harding's arrival I had promised the British South Africa Company that I would assist them by giving them fifty men as a nucleus from the British Central Africa Rifles, and I have therefore given Major Harding fifty men (Atonga), volunteers from the Atonga Companies of the British Central Africa Rifles. These fifty men Major Harding has taken up with him viâ Kotakota into Mpezeni's country. I have permitted Major Harding also to recruit Atonga and Marimba men for service in the British South Africa Company's territory up to the number of 300. I have arranged that Major Harding shall pay the police serving under the British South Africa Company exactly the same rates of pay, and also that he shall give them the same allowance of food as we give the soldiers of our own troops. The idea of the force in Mpezeni's is that Major Harding should endeavour to raise there 300 men within the shortest possible space of time. 150 of these it is intended to draft out south of the Zambezi to form police in the Salisbury district. I have given permission to Major Harding to make this experiment.

Now that the British South Africa Company have taken in hand the policing of Mpezeni's territory, I feel that the responsibility for affairs in that part of the country is more or less removed from myself, as they will have their own police and their own officials to deal with any matters that may arise there.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

No. 42.

Dr. Kerr Cross to Commissioner Sharpe.—(Communicated by Commissioner Sharpe August 24, 1898.)

DEATHS amongst the British Central Africa Administration officials during the Year 1897–98.

Name.	Date.	Department.	Cause of Death.
E. G. Alston	April 15, 1897	Civil	Black water fever.
Lieutenant Harper	„ „	Armed forces	Fever, malarial.
A. Conway	„ „	Naval	Fever.
Colonel Edwards	May „	Armed forces	Black water fever.
R. S. Sheppard	June 13, „	Naval	Accident.
J. A. Rumble	Aug. „	„	Fever, malarial.
P. C. J. Crocker	Oct. „	„	„ „
W. A. Anderson	Nov. „	„	Temper. 109° F. From exposure.
J. M. Swinhoe	Dec. „	Civil	Sunstroke and malarial fever.
H. P. Westbury	Jan. 22, 1898	„	Sun apoplexy.
G. F. Gibbs	Feb. 15, „	Naval	Bony tumour.
Lieutenant Gordon	May 15, „	Armed forces	Fever after exposure.

Including all recent appointments when the year closed there were 81 officials. One-fifth are always on leave owing to the two years' appointment. The percentage in the country is about 65 officials. So that out of 65 Europeans there were 12 deaths, fully 18 per cent.

All these men were in the prime of life, and had passed a medical examination.

DEATHS amongst Europeans other than those in the Administration in British Central Africa.

Name.	Date.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
E. L. Thompson	May 31, 1897	Fever, malarial	Heavy drinker.
W. Leufennan	Aug. 16, "	Dysentery	Said to have had syphilis.
R. W. Sutherland	Jan. 5, 1898	"	
G. Allan	Feb. 13, "	Fever, black water (?)	
B. R. Blair	" 19, "	Black water fever	
A. W. Fletch (Dr.)	" " "	Nervous collapse and fever	
J. K. Greenshields	" 28, "	Black water fever	
Peter Peacock	Mar. 9, "	" "	
J. V. Taylor	" 19, "	" "	Said to have had syphilis.
— Henrion	" " "	Fever, malarial	" "
J. Kirk	April 1897	" "	Heavy drinker.

Taking the European population at 300, and deducting the 81 officials, the fullest number, there are 219. Out of 219 there are 11 deaths.

It therefore becomes a serious question as to what is the explanation of the number of deaths in the Administration. I am forced to put it down to two things—

1. The house accommodation.
2. The exposure.

(Signed) DAVID KERR CROSS.

No. 43.

Foreign Office to Crown Agents.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, August 25, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that the question of the revision of the salaries of the Administrative staff of the British Central Africa Protectorate has been for some time under the consideration of his Lordship and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and that a new scale of salaries has now been decided upon, particulars of which will be found in the inclosed tabular Statement.*

The principal feature of the scheme is the formation of the thirty-two existing "Collectors" and "Assistant Collectors" into the following establisment, viz.:—

4 "First Assistants" at 450*l*., by annual increments of 25*l*. to 600*l*.
8 "Second Assistants" at 325*l*. by 20*l*. to 425*l*.
20 "Third Assistants" at 200*l*. by 10*l*. to 300*l*.

The salaries of other officers being, whenever circumstances justify it, assimilated to those of one or other class of Assistants. The new scale of salaries will come into force as from the 1st July, 1898.

The Treasury have also agreed that an officer's first-class passage allowance may be calculated at 58*l*. instead of 50*l*.

Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner at Zomba has been informed of these changes, and I am to request you to take the necessary steps for their enforcement, and for the adjustment of any claims which may arise under them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

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* See Inclosure in No. 29.

No. 44.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 26, 1898.

A REQUISITION has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Officer Commanding the forces in the British Central Africa Protectorate for the supply of 200 Snider rifles, bayonets, and scabbards.

The Secretary of State for War informed the Marquess of Salisbury that all the Sniders belonging to Government were being disposed of, and that, in his opinion, it was very important that the Protectorate force should be armed with the modern service weapon of ·303 calibre, as it might at any time be called upon to co-operate with troops armed with such weapons, when similarity of ammunition would be of paramount importance.

The Secretary of State for War subsequently communicated to this Department a scheme for raising two native battalions, and using them alternately in the Protectorate and in Mauritius.

The scheme is under consideration, and Lord Salisbury was inclined to decide that the question of permanent armament should stand over till it was settled, and that the cheaper Snider should be supplied for temporary purposes.

Meantime, however, it has been arranged that the policing of Northern Rhodesia by an Imperial force, to be paid for by the South Africa Company, should be intrusted to the Commandant of the Protectorate force, the necessary increase in its strength being made; the Company paying a lump sum, not exceeding 8,000*l.* a-year, and the details being left to the Commandant. The arrangement is set out in the papers, of which copies are inclosed.* As already pointed out, it will not entail any cost on the Imperial Exchequer, but it will necessitate the supply of more arms, and adds additional weight to the arguments in favour of the selection of the ·303. It has, moreover, been ascertained that there are no more Sniders in stock, and although it might be possible to obtain some other obsolete arm at a cheaper rate than the modern service weapon, Mr. Balfour feels that this would not remove the difficulties foreseen by the War Office.

The cost of supplying 1,200 new rifles to the existing force would come to about 2,850*l.* without packing or carriage. This number would rearm the present force of 895 men, and leave a stock in hand for emergencies; and I am to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the expenditure of that amount in the purchase of the arms, and to the cost of forwarding them to their destination, as well as to the supply of the necessary accoutrements and ammunition.

Any sums which may be realized by the disposal of the arms now used would be credited against the expenditure.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 45.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 29, 1898.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has communicated to Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner in the British Central Africa Protectorate the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in the scheme for an alteration in the arrangements hitherto in force in regard to the salaries of the Protectorate Staff, and has informed the Crown Agents of the Colonies that the scheme will come into force as from the 1st ultimo.

With reference to the future leave arrangements for European officers of the Administration, also dealt with in your letter of the 14th ultimo, I transmit herewith the statistics given by the Medical Officer of the Protectorate who has had the longest experience of the climate, as set forth on pages 2 and 3 of the inclosed paper,† which has just been laid before Parliament, showing that a residence in Central Africa is most injurious to the majority of European constitutions.

In the years 1897–98 no less than twelve officials and eleven residents, whose names are given in the accompanying list,‡ drawn by Dr. Kerr Cross,§ died in the

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* See Part XII, No. 31.

† "Africa No. 9 (1898)".

‡ No. 42.

§ N.B.—Since the list was compiled two more officials, Mr. Colman and Mr. Hunt, have died.

Protectorate, a percentage of 18 per cent. for the former and 11 per cent. for the latter; the general West African death rate is 9 per cent. Lord Salisbury is quite alive to the disadvantages of a leave system which takes officials away from their posts so often, and for such long periods as is the case in West Africa, but he believes that the term of twelve months' residence to eight months' absence has been found to be attended with satisfactory results; and in proposing a similar leave after eighteen months for the British Central Africa Protectorate, his Lordship thinks that he has not gone beyond the medical requirements of the case. As regards the financial effect, if it is admitted that the leave is medically necessary, it follows that it must be on a scale of pay which will enable officials to avail themselves of it. Lord Salisbury is therefore of opinion that there should be no reduction of pay during the regulation leave, and consequently there will be no allowances, from reductions, to officers for doing the work of absentees on such leave. The grant of an allowance to the Acting Commissioner, to which their Lordships have taken exception, does not fall under this category. The fact of the Commissioner being absent for eight months at a time will leave the Acting Commissioner liable for long periods to the claims of hospitality and representation which inevitably fall upon an officer representing Her Majesty's Government in distant parts of the Empire where public accommodation is either not to be had or is of a very inferior kind. It may also happen that the Deputy Commissioner may be invalided whilst acting, and that the charge of the Protectorate may devolve upon the Assistant Deputy Commissioner. In either case the expenses alluded to would fall on an officer in receipt of a salary very much smaller than that drawn by the Commissioner, and the only alternative to the grant of an entertainment allowance would lie in a permanent increase of the salaries of these two officers.

Although most reluctant to add to the already heavy expenditure on the African Protectorates Lord Salisbury feels that the arguments set forth in this letter justify him in asking their Lordships to reconsider their decision on the points to which it relates.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 46.

Foreign Office to Commissioner Sharpe.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 31, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 31st May and 7th July, stating that you were authorized by the Marquess of Salisbury to discuss with Major de Albuquerque, then Governor-General of Mozambique, certain questions connected with the Portuguese relations to the British Central Africa Protectorate, I am directed by Mr. Balfour to inform you that he learns from a telegram from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Lisbon, that the new Governor-General leaves Lisbon for his post on the 9th proximo, and is ready to discuss pending questions with you before his departure.

Mr. Balfour understands that it will be convenient to you to go to Lisbon for the purpose, and I am therefore directed by him to request that you proceed there and place yourself in communication with Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, who will be warned that he may expect you, and who will assist you as far as may be necessary.

You should keep him informed of all that passes and furnish Lord Salisbury with a report on your return. Any conclusions at which you may arrive with the Governor-General will be *ad referendum*, and you should make that clear to him.

The expenses of your journey to and from Lisbon should be supported by vouchers, and will be repaid to you, and you will receive the sum of 1*l*. 10*s*. per day subsistence allowance during your absence from England on the duty entrusted to you. This allowance will be at the rate of 10*s*. a-day only for any time spent on board steamer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 47.

Memorandum by Commissioner Sharpe.—(Received September 1.)

1. F. THERE is, in the Protectorate, no "Judicial Officer of a district." Each district has a "Collector." The only "Judicial Officers" are those who hold warrants from the Secretary of State under the provisions of the "Africa Order in Council, 1889." Some of the Collectors of districts are Judicial Officers, but some are not. I think that the officer to preside over the District Native Court should, in all cases, be the *Collector*, or such officer as may be *acting as Collector*.

This course has already for some years been taken (although such Courts have never been legally constituted) and has worked well. A considerable number of our Collectors are sufficiently qualified to hold Native Courts (all their decisions of any importance being subject to revision) but have not sufficient legal knowledge to hold judicial warrants under the Order in Council, and to deal with European cases, civil and criminal.

2. B. We are not as yet in a position in British Central Africa to form a purely Native Court. Our natives are entirely different to the population of British East Africa, where the bulk of the people are Mahommedans, with many Indians also. Our natives consist almost entirely of pure Africans, similar to the Mashonaland natives, and bastard Zulus, &c. All native Chiefs have their Councils and their Advisers, who get through a considerable amount of informal "legal" work; but I do not think it is at all advisable to attempt anything in the shape of a formally-constituted Native Court, at this date at any rate.

I would, therefore, propose to omit entirely from these Regulations the "Court of Local Native Chiefs."

3. I am not acquainted with the details of the "Indian Civil Procedure Code," or the "Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Code," but I see no advantage in bringing them in any way into force in British Central Africa. We have practically no Indian population, and next to no genuine Mahommedan population (though a certain section of the natives profess a superficial Mahommedanism). I think it will be far better to work simply with English law in all cases. There would be no more reason to bring the Indian Codes into operation in British Central African than in, say, Fiji.

4. If the purely Native Court is dispensed with, this clause will come out.

6. The last line and a-half will come out—Indian Codes—if my amendment is carried out.

7. 9. I agree with Mr. Gray's note, that the Commissioner should not be a member of the Chief Native Court, but that the High Court should be constituted of the Commissioner *and* the Chief Judicial Officer.

9. The references to the Indian Codes will come out. Also to "Indian Presidency Districts," &c.

11. Ditto.

14. I agree with Mr. Gray's note.

15. I suggest the omission of the words "who shall also be a Judicial Officer." The "Collector" for the district must be the person to preside over the District Court.

I do not know what are the powers of a "Magistrate of the Second Class" in India, but think it far better to omit reference to India. The powers of the person presiding over the District Court in respect to *natives* should be made very comprehensive.

19. I would suggest that a duly-appointed "Acting Collector" have the same powers as the Collector (as an Acting Consul has those of the Consul).

21. I think that the Collectors should send a short *monthly* summary of the cases decided by the District Native Court to the Chief Judicial Officer (in addition to the half-yearly and yearly Return). None of the Returns should be sent by the Collectors to *the Commissioner*, but to the Chief Judicial Officer, who should send an annual Report to the Commissioner.

22. I would cut this out. As I have said, natives settle among themselves by their Councils more (now) than by their Chiefs, the bulk of their local and tribal questions, and the numerous small questions connected with their village life. I do not think it would be at all advisable to either interfere with this, or to legally constitute Courts for it. If, as is often the case, parties to disputes cannot accept the decision of the Chief or the Council, they can come to the District Court. To have the Native (purely) Court in British Central Africa would, I feel, be a mistake.

23. Will then be unnecessary.

24. Will also come out. [It will though (as at present) be, as a matter of fact, the actual course of affairs.]

25. Comes out. The Chief's tribal authority is of course upheld, so long as it is just. We need not legislate for this, or there would be no end to our legislating.

26. (*a.*) Will come out.

(*b.*) I would suggest that the appeal to the Chief Native Court be allowed in any case whatever. No limit to the right.

27. I do not know what is provided by Chapter XXXI of the Indian Code. I think the conditions should be defined in our Regulations.

28. This clause is, I think, quite unnecessary, and it would tend to confuse and raise questions. All our natives in British Central Africa are quite satisfied with English law, and that is what is now gone by. It would be quite inadvisable to bring in any questions as to Christians, Mahommedans, or others. Let us have plain English law from the beginning, and if Mahommedans afterwards come into the Protectorate, they come to our laws as established. Of course, in any questions concerning customs connected with religions, a Judge of a Court would consider all such facts just as he would anywhere else.

29. Ditto. [He is a rash man who attempts to define what is a "native Christian."] (We should next have a variety of Missions arguing in our Courts as to what constituted "baptism."

30. See previous notes, *re* Indian Codes.

31. Ditto.

33. I agree with Mr. Gray's note.

36. See notes, *re* Indian Code.

40. The reference to "Tribal Court" will come out.

46. Ditto.

49. Ditto.

52. We may cut out: 2. Arabic. Any Arabs who come to our Courts speak fluent Swahili.

(Signed) A. SHARPE.

August 29, 1898.

No. 48.

Acting Commissioner Manning to Commissioner Sharpe.—(Communicated by Commissioner Sharpe, September 1.)

Dear Mr. Sharpe, *The Residency, Zomba, June* 29, 1898.

I AM writing to you thus officially in order that we may keep a copy here of what I wish to approach you about.

Angoni Raids in Southern Angoniland.—I have already written to you privately about this, and I have told you what a very unsatisfactory state of affairs we have now in Southern Angoniland. I have also told you that it has been necessary to remove the Fort Maguire company from Fort Maguire, and to place in Southern Angoniland near Mlanjeni's village, on the plateau, in British territory.

Some time ago I wrote to the Foreign Office and I told them that I believed you had taken home some notes with regard to the taking over of that portion of Portuguese territory which was called formerly Chikusi's Angoniland. The Foreign Office have taken absolutely no notice of my despatch, or, perhaps, owing to the delay which usually takes place there in the reply to letters from here, I have not yet received their despatch in reply to mine.

There is no doubt about it, it is now time for us to endeavour to do something to prevent the scoundrels from Portuguese territory, headed by Chimsenga, the Chief of the Mkanda country, from entering this neck of land from which they can raid us on all four sides, towards Gowa, towards the West Shiré district, towards Fort Johnston, and towards Dedza.

I just inclose you a letter from Bowhill. Bowhill, of course, I know, is a little bit inclined to be an alarmist, and, therefore, I take the letter with some moderation; but, at the same time, it is the continual cry all round the country, Many people have called my attention to the fact lately that affairs in that portion of Portuguese territory are very serious, and that unless the Portuguese do something to check Chimsenga, the

Chief of the Mkanda people, the Angoni will be driven out of that portion of Southern Angoniland. I have already witten to the Governor of Tete, and I have pointed out to him that he must do something to restrain the Portuguese subjects who are causing us this trouble.

The Blantyre Chamber of Commerce has also approached me on the point, and have asked me to do my best to get the matter if possible settled at home. There is no doubt about it that we should apply at once to take over that portion of territory as a Prazo. We can then place troops just at the neck, and there will be an end of all raiding.

I believe, as a matter of fact, that the Companhia da Zambezia are the lessees of this Prazo, and, therefore, they might be inclined to set a high price upon it; but if our Foreign Office pressed the Lisbon authorities, or even would give me sanction to write to the Governor of Mozambique, then I believe we could get something done, and it is high time, because the howl now is that the Angoni are not coming in.

Pearce sends in very satisfactory reports from Mlanjeni's country, and says that large numbers of Angoni are already waiting to see where the fort is, in order to settle near it, and, of course, it will be necessary for us, as I said in the year 1896, to have a strong garrison in Southern Angoniland.

I hope you will be able to see somebody at the Foreign Office and to endeavour, if possible, to get this matter put straight. My idea is the Prazo, and I really think that if a small amount of money (which we could get back again in taxation) were offered for this, we should do away with a great deal of trouble and annoyance, which is constantly occurring owing to the Angoni being egged on by Chimsenga to raid into our territory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Mr. Bowhill to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(Extract.) [*Undated.*]

I HEAR that they are both on the war path, that they have been instigated by the Portuguese to attack us; that Chimsenga has applied to Mr. Bertrand for Lee-Metford cartridges—where did he get the rifle? Mr. Bertrand told me about his request. He evidently intends mischief.

No. 49.

Mr. Thornton to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received September 3.)

(No. 76. Africa.)
My Lord, *Lisbon, August* 29, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 74, Africa, of this day's date, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith translation of a Memorandum which I have received from the Foreign Department of State, setting forth that Captain Alvaro Ferreira, the new Governor-General of Mozambique, has been authorized to settle *ad referendum* with Mr. Sharpe, Her Majesty's Consul-General and Commissioner in Central Africa, the question of the Chinde Concession and other matters under discussion between the two Governments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. CONWAY THORNTON.

Inclosure in No. 49.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty's Government, taking into consideration the information contained in the Memorandum addressed by Her Britannic Majesty's Legation on the 30th June last to the effect that Mr. Sharpe, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Com-

No. 48*.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received September 1.)

Downing Street, August 31, 1898.

Sir,

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, asking for his opinion as to the answer which should be returned to the Portuguese Minister at this Court in regard to the desire of his Government to prolong the *modus vivendi* in Barotseland.

Mr. Chamberlain is very desirous of avoiding any action which might prejudice the claims which, in my letter of the 11th June last, it was suggested that Her Majesty's Government should make as to the limits of the Barotse Kingdom, and he would therefore deprecate any formal prolongation of the *modus vivendi*.

If the Marquess of Salisbury is still of the opinion expressed in your letter of the 1st July, that it would not be advisable at the present moment to make any communication to the Portuguese Government in the sense of the letter from this Department already referred to, Mr. Chamberlain would suggest that there is no need to make a formal prolongation of the *modus vivendi*, and that that arrangement subsists until notice of denunciation is given by one or other party, the date mentioned in the Agreement being merely that before which notice of denunciation could not be given.

If, however, Lord Salisbury is now prepared to state to the Portuguese Government the extent of the claims which Her Majesty's Government intend to put forward, Mr. Chamberlain would suggest that while the Portuguese Government should be invited, as proposed in my letter of the 11th June, to refrain, pending a permanent settlement, from any action to the east of longitude 19° 30′ which would prejudice the situation, Her Majesty's Government might give a similar undertaking in regard to the country west and north-west of the *modus vivendi* line.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRED. GRAHAM.

missioner in Central Africa, had been authorized to settle with Major Mousinho de Albuquerque *ad referendum* certain pending questions in East Africa, have determined to authorize the new Governor-General of Mozambique, Councillor and Captain Alvaro Ferreira, to settle, in accordance with the terms set forth in the note of His Majesty's Government of the 7th of last May, the question relating to the British Concession at Chinde, and to conclude an arrangement with Mr. Sharpe as regards the other questions referred to in the British Memorandum, it being, however, understood that, in accordance with the said Memorandum, the agreements that may be come to are *ad referendum.*

Foreign Department, Lisbon, August 20, 1898.

No. 50.

Mr. Thornton to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received September 3.)

(No. 77. Africa.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, August* 29, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith translation of a Memorandum which I have received from the Portuguese Government in answer to a communication, copy of which was inclosed in his despatch No. 54, Africa, of the 16th July last, addressed to them by Sir Hugh MacDonell, upon the subject of the incident which had occurred at Fort Edwards, in the neighbourhood of the M'Losa.

Your Lordship will observe that the Portuguese Government—while maintaining that the M'Losa, inasmuch as it is the easternmost affluent of the Ruo, constitutes, in accordance with the Treaty of the 11th June, 1891, the boundary between British and Portuguese territories in the region referred to throughout its whole course—are prepared to order their officers to confine themselves to the positions held before the incident in question, and to await the final decision of the Commissioners who may be eventually appointed to delimitate the frontier.

The Portuguese Government further express a hope that similar instructions may be issued by Her Majesty's Government to the British officials in those regions, and will instruct the new Governor-General of Mozambique to come to a provisional agreement with Mr. Sharpe.

Finally, the attention of Her Majesty's Government is called to the expediency of carrying into effect, at the earliest possible date, the delimitation of the frontier in the district in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. CONWAY THORNTON.

Inclosure in No. 50.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty's Government have attentively examined the Memoranda dated the 30th June and 15th July of this year, handed to them by Sir Hugh MacDonell, and which have reference to incidents which occurred in Eastern Africa close to the River M'Losa. They had already received important information upon this subject from the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique.

These authorities maintain, by arguments which are, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, worthy of attention, that the River M'Losa is the easternmost affluent of the Ruo, and that therefore it constituted, throughout its whole course, in accordance with the Treaty of the 11th June, 1891, the dividing line between the Portuguese and British territories in the region referred to.

As, however, this is a question of fact which the Delimitating Commissioners will duly elucidate on the occasion of the final delimitation of the frontier, and as, above all things, it is absolutely expedient to avoid any friction between the authorities of the two countries in Africa, in order that, in the interest of civilization and of the development of the territories in which they reside, they may co-operate in perfect harmony, His Majesty's Government agree to send out to their authorities the necessary instructions to keep themselves within the limits occupied before the occurrence of the incidents referred to in the British Memoranda of the 30th June and 15th July of this year.

His Majesty's Government trust that, on their side, that of Her Britannic Majesty will enjoin upon their authorities a similar reserve. It is evident, however, that the present state of things ought not to continue, and therefore the new Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique, Councillor-Captain Alvaro Ferreira, will be authorized by His Majesty's Government to come to a provisional agreement upon this matter with Mr. Sharpe, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Commissioner in Central Africa.

His Majesty's Government avail themselves of this opportunity to call the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the expediency of carrying into effect, within the shortest possible period of time, the work of the final delimitation of the frontier in the region in question.

Foreign Department, Lisbon,
August 20, 1898.

No. 51.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received September 3.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, September 2, 1898.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under consideration your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which their Lordships' sanction is asked to a large expenditure for rearming the military force of the British Central Africa Protectorate.

As the total provision in the Protectorate Estimates for 1898–99 for rifles, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., is only 795*l.*, it follows that the proposed scheme must involve a large excess on the item, while it is yet too early to say how far the additional expenditure can be met out of savings in other directions or an increase of revenue beyond the Estimate. Nevertheless, my Lords cannot, in view of the agreement between the Marquess of Salisbury and the Secretary of State for War as to the necessity of arming the force with the modern service weapon of ·303 calibre, refuse sanction to the expenditure involved, viz., 2,850*l.*, for the purchase of 1,200 new rifles (including a reserve for emergencies), together with the cost of forwarding them to their destination and of supplying the necessary accoutrements and ammunition, on the understanding that any sums realized by disposing of the old arms will be set off against the expenditure.

I am, however, to ask that my Lords may be furnished with an estimate of the probable outlay under the items for which no sum is named in your letter.

My Lords observe that it is apparently intended that the force for policing Northern Rhodesia, which is to be paid for by the British South Africa Company, should also be armed with the ·303 rifle; but in the Estimate of Major Forbes, inclosed in your letter, the cost of rifles, &c., is put at 500*l.* for a force of 390 men, with 400*l.* for accoutrements and 200*l.* for ammunition. But, on the basis that 1,200 of the rifles cost 2,850*l.*, it would seem that the 500*l.* should be increased to about 925*l.*, while the other two items may also have to be revised. My Lords would, therefore, ask whether the Secretary of State is satisfied that the proposed lump sum, not exceeding 8,000*l.* a-year, to be paid by the Company will in any case be sufficient to cover the whole cost of the force.

Their Lordships presume that the items of Major Forbes' Estimate are concurred in generally by Mr. Sharpe.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 52.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 124.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 115 of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by Mr. Balfour to transmit to you copies of correspondence with the British South Africa Company,* respecting the levy of transit duties on goods passing through the British Central Africa Protectorate or that part of Northern Rhodesia which lies within the Conventional basin of the Congo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 53.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1898.

YOUR letter of the 25th March, relating to revenue and taxation in the British Central Africa Protectorate, has been referred to Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Protectorate, and has been considered in this Department.

It appears that the circumstances of the Protectorate at present are such as to admit of but very slight increases in the sources of revenue. As is observed in section 1 of paragraph 3 of your letter under reply, international engagements preclude any immediate raising of the import duties. Under the Act of Berlin no import duties were allowed in the Conventional Basin of the Congo, in which the British Central Africa Protectorate is situated; but by the Declaration signed at Brussels on the 2nd July, 1890, by the parties to the Brussels Conference, such duties were allowed up to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. By an Agreement, however, of the 22nd December, 1890, between Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, respecting the Tariff of the eastern zone of the Conventional Basin, the import duties were paid at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, with exception of those on certain specified articles. This Declaration continues in operation for quinquennial periods from the coming in force of the Brussels Act, unless one of the Powers demands its revision six months before the expiration of such a period.

The present period does not expire till 1902, as the Brussels Act did not come into force till April 1892; any increase of revenue from higher import duties is therefore out of the question at present.

Mr. Chamberlain is correct in assuming that there is a duty on ivory exported; the amount is shown in the inclosed schedule of the customs dues leviable in the Proctorate, and it is feared that until some agreement can be come to with Portugal and Germany as to common duties on ivory, it will not be possible to raise the present duty without diverting the ivory trade to an even greater extent than has been the result hitherto.

An export duty on coffee or on any other article produced in the country, except those mentioned in the schedule, appears by common consent to be out of the question, as tending to check the struggling industries of the Protectorate.

With regard to the observations in your letter as to stamp duties and licences, it is understood that there are no native traders in the Protectorate, so that there is no opportunity of taxation in this respect.

There appears, however, to be no objection to raising the charge for licences to brew or sell intoxicating liquors from their present rate of 10*l*. to the 30*l*. of the Bechuanaland Protectorate; instructions in this sense will be issued. Permission will also be given the Commissioner to raise the licence for a gun from the present rate of 4*s*. now paid by Europeans and natives to 10*s*. in the case of breach-loading guns; but neither of these alternatives are likely to materially add to the revenue.

As regard a permit for the purchase of ammunition and a tax on dealers in arms and ammunition, such matters are dealt with in the Protectorate under the provisions of the Brussels Act, and no natives are allowed to purchase or Europeans to sell to them any ammunition at all. It is not considered desirable to alter this state of things for the sake of any revenue which might be derived from taxation.

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* See Part XII, No. 88; and *infra*, No. 56.

A tax on dealers in arms and ammunition for the use of the European community is permissible, and Her Majesty's Commissioner will be authorized to fix it at about 15*l.*

With regard to an increase in the licence to shoot big game, Her Majesty's Commissioner points out that elephants are now too scarce in the Protectorate to make it worth any one's while to take out a licence to shoot them, and that, as a matter of fact, only one 25*l.* licence has been taken out in the last four years. He states that it is extremely difficult to get information as to native hunters, but that when discovered they are mulcted in the value of a licence, or half the ivory is taken by the Government.

The question of the destruction of game in Africa is, as Mr. Chamberlain is aware, to form the subject of an International Conference in the course of next year. A reserve now exists in the Protectorate to which the game is already resorting.

With regard to the hut tax, the present rate is 3*s.* It has purposely been fixed at a very moderate rate, and is being gradually extended throughout the Protectorate, where the natives are beginning to get accustomed to it. It will in time bring in, from the mere fact of its extension, considerably more than it does now; but Lord Salisbury agrees with Her Majesty's Commissioner in thinking that it should not be hurried or pressed upon the natives till they are thoroughly under control.

There remains the question of an increase in the price of Crown lands. Lord Salisbury would gladly see their value go up, but there have been complaints even of the present price, and applicants are still so few, that it seems undesirable to take a step which might drive away possible purchasers.

In submitting these observations for Mr. Secretary Chamberlain's consideration, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state that he would be glad of any further suggestions which may occur to Mr. Chamberlain on their perusal. A copy of the Regulations and Notices issued in the Protectorate up to the 19th March last is sent herewith.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 54.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Sir,
Foreign Office, September 3, 1898.

IN reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 18th ultimo on the subject of the terms on which the officers and men should be engaged for police duty in the British South Africa Company's territory north of the Zambezi, I am directed by Mr. Balfour to state to you, for the information of Lord George Hamilton, that the men should be engaged on the same terms as those engaged for the Britrish Central Africa Protectorate. The two British officers should both receive 500*l.* a-year; because if one of them be appointed at 600*l.*, he will be receiving higher pay than the third Indian officer now in the Protectorate, who has a salary of 500*l.* a-year.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 55.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir,
Foreign Office, September 3, 1898.

MR. BALFOUR has had under his consideration, in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the suggestion contained in your letter of the 23rd July, that troops should be raised from the tribes in the British Central Africa Protectorate and in China, for service in the regular army, either locally or in Mauritius, and that with this object the existing force of the Central Africa Protectorate should be expanded into two battalions, both available for general service and serving under the Army Act, one battalion being always stationed in the Protectorate.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that Mr. Balfour is in favour of the suggestion in principle, and would be glad to learn how Lord Lansdowne thinks it had better be carried out, in view of the present composition of the British Central Africa force, which, by a recent arrangement with the British South Africa Company, is to undertake the policing of the Company's territories north of the Zambezi in consideration of an annual payment of 8,000*l*.

Mr. Balfour would be glad to see a detailed scheme and estimate before any steps are actually taken to carry out the idea. As regards that part of the scheme which relates to China, I am to suggest that Major Bower, who drew up a plan for a Chinese army under British supervision, and is now in England, might give useful information

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 56.

Foreign Office to British South Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 3, 1898.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd June last, I am directed by Mr. Balfour to inform you that Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General in the British Central Africa Protectorate was informed on the 12th ultimo, that, in virtue of the provisions of Article IV of the Berlin Act, transit dues are not leviable in the Protectorate, nor in that part of Northern Rhodesia which lies within the Conventional basin of the Congo.

The Protectorate Customs Regulations will be amended so as to remove all doubt on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 57.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 123.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 7, 1898.

MR. BALFOUR telegraphed to you on the 20th ultimo that an arrangement had been come to with the British South Africa Company under which the latter will pay to the funds of the British Central Africa Protectorate an annual sum of 8,000*l*., and the Administration will undertake to police the Company's territories known as Northern Rhodesia.

The letter from the South Africa Company, of which a copy is inclosed,* contains the general scheme alluded to in Mr. Balfour's telegram.

You will probably find it advisable to adhere tolerably closely to its lines, but the arrangement leaves you free to alter the details as may be most convenient. The additional troops and police entailed by the arrangement will form part of the Protectorate force, and will be under the orders of its Commandant. They will not, therefore, be liable for employment solely in the Company's territories, but the Commandant will be at liberty to detach any portion of the force, either as military or police, to any part of his whole district, whether in or out of the Protectorate.

You have been authorized to recruit up to 350 men in the Protectorate, and the Indian Government have agreed to supply an extra 40 men from the Indian troops.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been asked to sanction the arming of the whole force with the ·303 rifle, and you will be informed of the decision come to.

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* See Part XII, No. 31.

I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to state that the arrangement now communicated to you will supersede that reported in your despatch No. 105 of the 7th July, which was received in this Department on the 24th ultimo.

A copy of a letter which has been addressed to the South Africa Company on the subject is inclosed for your information.[*]

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 58.

Foreign Office to British South Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 7, 1898.

SINCE receiving your letter of the 7th July respecting the policing of Northern Rhodesia, the Marquess of Salisbury has been in communication on the subject with the Secretary of State for India and with Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

The Secretary of State for India has informed his Lordship that the Government of India are willing to furnish the contingent of forty Indian troops which your Directors were anxious to see employed, and consequently, in accordance with the general agreement expressed in my letter of the 24th June, and in pursuance of the wish expressed in your letter of the 7th July, Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner was informed by telegraph on the 20th ultimo that, by arrangement with your Directors, the Administration of the Protectorate would for the future undertake the police work of Northern Rhodesia, your Company to make an annual payment of 8,000*l.* for the service.

The complete scheme drawn up by Mr. Sharpe and approved in your letter of the 14th March will be sent by mail to Colonel Manning, who will, however, be at liberty to depart from any of its details in such measure as he thinks most expedient, provided that the annual sum of 8,000*l.* be not exceeded. Meantime, he has been authorized by telegraph to recruit up to 350 native troops on the same terms as those under which the Protectorate native force now serves, and he has been asked whether he could make use of the services of Lieutenant Hardinge and Mr. Tanner, as desired by your Directors.

It appears from the accompanying copy of a despatch dated the 7th July, and received on the 24th ultimo,[†] that certain steps, including the employment of Lieutenant Hardinge, have already been taken in the Protectorate, under the impression that the police work was to be carried on by your Company.

Lord Salisbury is anxious that there should be no misapprehension in the matter, and in furnishing you with the above information his Lordship directs me to say that the arrangement communicated to Colonel Manning in the telegram of the 20th ultimo is the one which he holds to be in force.

A copy of a despatch to Colonel Manning is inclosed for your information.[‡]

Your Directors will no doubt communicate in that sense with their representative in Northern Rhodesia.

In a telegram from Colonel Manning dated the 26th ultimo, in reply to the one sent him on the 20th ultimo, he states that he will at once commence organizing the force therein indicated, but that he will be unable to employ more than one officer in connection with it who does not belong to the regular army, and that he is willing to accept the services of Lieutenant Hardinge.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

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[*] No. 58.

[†] No. 41.

[‡] No. 57.

No. 59.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. Thornton.

(No. 103. Africa.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 16, 1898.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 76, Africa, of the 29th ultimo, and I have to request you to express to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at their having agreed to the proposal that Mr. A. Sharpe should discuss with the newly-appointed Governor-General of Mozambique certain questions relating to the British Central Africa Protectorate.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 60.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received September 17.)

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 16, 1898.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant respecting revenue and taxation in the British Central Africa Protectorate, and to request you to inform the Marquess of Salisbury that he has no further observations to offer on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRED. GRAHAM.

No. 61.

Commissioner Sharpe to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord, *London, September* 17, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatch of to-day reporting the results of my discussions at Lisbon with Senhor Vasconcellos, your Lordship will observe that no mention is made in the Memorandum drawn up of any questions concerning the Zambezi Navigation Regulations, or the registration of river craft, matters which were referred to in your Lordship's despatch to me of the 31st May, 1898.

With regard to these, I explained in detail to Senhor Vasconcellos the Regulations which are now being prepared at the Foreign Office to provide for the registration of British craft at Chiromo, and pointed out the advantages to be gained by assimilating British and Portuguese Regulations dealing with this question.

Senhor Vasconcellos, in reply to my request for any suggestions he might have to offer, informed me that the new Governor of Zambesia (Quilimane), Senhor Andréa, who was absent from Lisbon, would very shortly start for his post, and would in all probability communicate with me in Africa.

Senhor Vasconcellos further stated that the Zambezi Navigation Regulations at present in force, under which goods are forwarded from Chinde to British Central Africa, are found to give facilities for smuggling into Portuguese territory goods shipped for British Central Africa.

I informed Senhor Vasconcellos that all possible precautions were taken by the Protectorate officials to prevent abuse of the Regulations; that I should be glad to co-operate with the Portuguese authorities on the Zambezi to the fullest extent in any steps with that object; and that I should be happy to discuss with him any proposals he might wish to advance. The matter then dropped, and no proposals were made by Senhor Vasconcellos.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED SHARPE.

No. 62.

Commissioner Sharpe to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 20.)

My Lord,

London, September 17, 1898.

IN accordance with the instructions given to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 31st August, 1898, I have the honour to report as follows:—

On receipt of a telegram from the Foreign Office, instructing me to proceed to Lisbon to discuss there certain pending African questions with the Governor-General of Mozambique, I came up to London on the 1st September, and, having procured the necessary documents and maps, left for Lisbon on the 3rd, reaching there on the 5th.

On my arrival I found that Mr. Thornton had already arranged for an interview with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Colonies; and on the same afternoon we proceeded together to the Government Offices, and Mr. Thornton introduced me to these Ministers.

At this interview the new Governor-General of Mozambique, Senhor Alvaro da Costa Ferreira, was present, and it was arranged that I should meet him on the following day at the Foreign Office to discuss the various pending questions.

For the purpose of this and other interviews, and also to assist me with clerical work, Mr. Thornton kindly placed at my disposal the services of Mr. E. MacDonell, Sir Hugh MacDonell's son, who speaks Portuguese fluently. Mr. MacDonell is personally acquainted with the Portuguese Ministers and many of the officials, and was of much assistance to me.

On my arrival at the Foreign Office on the 6th, Senhor Beirao, the Foreign Minister, informed me that the Governor-General was severely indisposed and would be unable to attend, but he had arranged that Senhor Ernesto J. de C. E. Vasconcellos, Comander in the Navy of the Hydrographic Department and Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, should take the place of the Governor-General. This was a satisfactory arrangement, as Senhor Vasconcellos has perhaps a more thorough knowledge of East African boundary matters than the Governor-General, and has specially devoted himself to Portuguese Colonial questions.

Senhor Vasconcellos was then introduced to me, and we entered into the various questions which have been referred to us.

After a lengthy discussion we arrived at conclusions on all points, and these we embodied in a Memorandum, which was drawn up in duplicate, and signed by us, one copy for submission to the Portuguese Government, the other for the British Foreign Office.

In this Memorandum the various questions are dealt with *seriatim*, and proposals made as to the course to be taken in each case.

Before drawing up this final Memorandum, Senhor Vasconcellos was able to obtain and to give me unofficially the general views of the Portuguese Ministers on the draft Memorandum prepared by us after our first interview. This enabled us to draw up the final Memorandum in a form which we already knew would be agreed to by the Portuguese Government.

Mr. Thornton then arranged for an interview with the Ministers for the Colonies and for Foreign Affairs, and proceeding together we were received by them on the 12th.

The Minister for the Colonies suggested one or two unimportant alterations in the proposals made, which were thereupon amended. The Foreign Minister then stated that he would dispatch a note to Mr. Thornton approving of the proposals made in the Memorandum.

This note was to arrive in time for Mr. Thornton to inclose in his despatch carried by me to the Foreign Office. It was, however, delayed, and did not reach the Legation in time. Mr. Thornton has since telegraphed that the note subsequently arrived, and has now been dispatched to your Lordship. I understand that it approves of the proposals made in the Memorandum.

Mr. Thornton then forwarded to the Foreign Office, with an official despatch, one signed copy of the Memorandum prepared by Senhor Vasconcellos and myself.

The Memorandum* will show the conclusions which I have agreed to (subject to sanction). I will, however, briefly refer to various points in connection with the different subjects.

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* The Memorandum and note have been forwarded by Mr. Thornton, Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, to the Foreign Office, direct.—A. S.

1. *Chinde Concession.*—All that I asked has been conceded. We are to have an addition to the "British Concession" of 10 hectares (25 acres), to be taken from the "extra-Concession" and added to the "British Concession" to form part of the latter, and to have all its privileges. The boundaries I have chosen give the best possible piece.

The Portuguese Government find that the Leopard Bay site of the Concession given to Portugal on Lake Nyasa, in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Portuguese Convention 1891, is an unsuitable one. They have never occupied it, or taken any steps to do so, but it is found that the piece of ground leased consists of a rocky mountain side. It is therefore desired that they may choose a more suitable spot, nearer to the south-west corner of the lake. I see no objection to this; in fact, it will be more convenient to have this Concession nearer to the south end of Lake Nyasa, and in a more easily visitable place than Leopard Bay. I therefore unhesitatingly agreed to this.

2. *Ruo–Mlanje–Chilwa Boundary Line.*—It is proposed that, pending any formal boundary Commissions, an easily distinguishable temporary line shall be defined on the spot by British and Portuguese authorized officials, to be observed meantime by both Governments as the international boundary. This will be inexpensive, and will meet all present requirements.

3. *Angoniland.*—A temporary boundary-line to be agreed upon, as in the case of Ruo–Mlanje–Chilwa.

Both in the case of the Angoniland (Chekuse's) disturbances and Mataka's raids into British territory, I saw, after some discussion, that the Government now in power in Portugal are determined to go to no heavy expenditures in the interior portions of their East African possessions. Senhor Vasconcellos gave me very clearly to understand that this was a point about which there was no doubt, and that his Government would undertake no expeditions, nor would they go to any heavy expenditure in forming strong stations. It was, in fact, on account of this question that Major Mousinho d'Albuquerque recently resigned his post, as the Portuguese Government refused to sanction the expeditions, or to carry out the developments proposed and considered necessary by the Commissioner and Governor-General.

In accordance with the terms of the Memorandum, it is proposed that Portugal shall establish stations in Angoniland (Chekuse's) and in the Yao country. I do not look to any great results from this. Such stations as will be established will probably be too weak to exercise much influence over the surrounding tribes. Their formation, however, will, I think, be a good step. If, when established, they prove too weak to control raiders into British territory, combined action might be taken on the spot by mutual agreement. There is an alternative proposal that Portugal shall lease to Great Britain the "prazo" which includes Chekuse's Angoniland.

4. *Mataka's.*—I did not propose (nor did Senhor Vasconcellos) any definition of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary-line running from the north of Lake Chilwa to Lake Nyasa, as neither Power has any station in the vicinity at present, and having regard to the probable length of time which will pass before Portugal establishes a station on the western shore of Lake Nyasa, and to the probability of a continuation of raids by Mataka, I thought it might be best to let a definition of this portion of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary stand over until such time as a formal and final definition of all the Anglo-Portuguese boundaries in this part of East Africa may be decided on. If, however, it should be considered advisable, a temporary line could be locally defined at the same time as the other two lines spoken of in the Memorandum.

If the various proposals contained in the Memorandum are approved of by the two Governments, all that remains for the conclusion of the various matters is:—

1. (*a.*) That each Government at once nominate officials to mark out the addition to the Chinde Concession.

(*b.*) Portugal to choose the site of the substituted Portuguese Concession on Nyasa within a year.

2, 3, 4. (*a.*) That the two Governments nominate officials to mutually agree (on the spot) as to the temporary boundary-lines.

(*b.*) That Portugal establish the stations agreed on, and that the question be decided on as to whether or no Portugal leases to Great Britain the "prazo," including Chekuse's Angoniland.

With regard to Chinde, I would suggest that the Vice-Consul (or Acting Vice-Consul) be nominated by the Foreign Office.

[The Chinde question is a pressing one, as the encroachment of the river on the present Concession is constantly going on.]

With reference to the local temporary boundary-lines, I can, if necessary, myself act in this matter, and can take with me a sufficient survey party (supplied by the Chief Surveyor of the Protectorate).

In conclusion, I beg to express my appreciation of the helpful support and backing given me by Mr. Thornton throughout my negotiations at Lisbon, which largely contributed to a speedy settlement of the various questions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED SHARPE,
Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General,
British Central Africa.

No. 63.

Commissioner Sharpe to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received September 24.)

(No. 159. Central Africa.)
My Lord,
The Residency, Zomba, August 7, 1898.

IN the "British Central Africa Gazette" which appeared on the 1st March, 1896, there was published a notice by Sir Harry Johnston (a copy of which I forward herewith), stating that "from and after the 1st April, 1896," certain goods imported into this Protectorate, whether intended for home consumption or in transit to places beyond the Protectorate, should not pay the regular road and river dues of 1*s*. per cwt., but should be relieved from all payment of such road and river dues. The notice further stated that certain other goods therein named should only pay 3*d*., instead of 1*s*. per cwt.

In accordance with this notice the road and river duties on the goods named were taken off or reduced as thereby provided, and no alteration has since been made.

In the Gazette of the 15th November, 1896, were published the "Queen's Regulations for levying road and river duties, wharfage dues, and registration fees on goods imported into the British Central Africa Protectorate" as drawn at the Foreign Office, and forwarded to me in your Lordship's despatch No. 71 of 1896.

The question has now arisen as to whether these Regulations were intended to override the exemptions and reductions provided for by Sir Harry Johnston's notice of the 1st March, 1896. I cannot find in any of Sir Harry Johnston's despatches that he advised your Lordship of the exemptions and reductions so made by him, nor can I find any despatch from the Foreign Office in which they are referred to.

I have the honour to ask whether your Lordship approves of the exemptions and reductions made by Sir Harry Johnston in his notice of the 1st March, 1896, or whether no such reductions and exemptions are in future to be made.

I should myself be in favour of allowing no exemption or reductions at all, as I consider the road and river tax of 1*s*. per cwt. a light one; and, moreover, it is the only tax we have in this Protectorate which enables us to draw any contribution towards the expenses of keeping open the Zambezi-Nyasa route to Central Africa from those who reside in territories beyond this Protectorate, but who use our roads and waterways, and our carriers.

Pending receipt of a reply from your Lordship, I am allowing the exemptions and reductions to continue in force as provided for by Sir Harry Johnston's notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED SHARPE.

Inclosure in No. 63.

Extract from the "British Central Africa Gazette" of March 1, 1896.

NOTICE.

Road and River Duties.

FROM and after the 1st April, 1896, the road and river duties in force in the British Central Africa Protectorate will be levied as follows:—

In respect of all goods lawfully imported into the Protectorate, whether for home consumption or in transit to places beyond the Protectorate, there shall be paid to He Majesty's Commissioner, as compensation for the services rendered by the Administration to navigation, and for the maintenance of roads, the duties following:—

That is to say, 1*s*. per cwt., or fraction thereof, on all goods; except materials for constructing and maintaining railways, telegraphs, and steamships (which goods shall, until further notice, be relieved of all payment of road and river duties); and except timber, cement, lime, tiles, bricks, glass, corrugated iron and ridging, iron stanchions, or iron frames, columns, or other iron material intended solely for building purposes; doors, window frames, putty, paint, oils for mixing with paints; nails, screws, hinges, bolts and nuts, locks, sheet lead for roofing purposes; linoleum and kamptulicon; substances defined by Her Majesty's Commissioner in the scale of customs duties as coffee manures; wheaten flour, mineral waters, æratedwaters, rice; machinery, vehicles of all kinds and boats; on which goods as above defined the duties levied shall be 3*d*. per cwt. or fraction thereof.

(Signed) H. H. JOHNSTON,
Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General.

Zomba, February 15, 1896.

No. 64.

Mr. Thornton to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 24.)

(No. 84. Africa.)

Lisbon, September 14, 1898.

My Lord,

MR. ALFRED SHARPE, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General in British Central Africa, arrived here on the morning of the 5th instant. In pursuance of arrangements which I had previously made, I accompanied Mr. Sharpe the same day to the Foreign Office, and presented him to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently went with him to the Ministry of Marine, where he was introduced to the Minister of Marine and Colonies, and to the new Governor-General of Mozambique, Captain Alvaro da Costa Ferreira, who was likewise in attendance.

After some general conversation it was decided that Mr. Sharpe and Captain Ferreira should meet next day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and enter upon a conference respecting the various questions pending between the two Governments in connection with the frontier between the British Protectorate and Mozambique, and other matters mutually concerning both Administrations.

Mr. Sharpe presented himself accordingly at the Foreign Office next day at the hour named, when he learned that, owing to severe indisposition, the Governor-General was precluded from attending. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, however, introduced in his stead, Commander Ernesto de Vasconcellos, an official in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty and Assistant Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, who, it was intimated, was authorized to carry on the proposed discussion on behalf of the Portuguese Government. Senhor Vasconcellos is an acknowledged authority upon colonial affairs, and his substitution for Captain Ferreira was probably the most suitable arrangement possible under the regrettable circumstances.

The conclusions arrived at during the Conference which ensued, were embodied in a detailed Memorandum, duplicate copies of which were signed on the 12th instant at the Ministry of Marine by Mr. Sharpe and Senhor de Vasconcellos. One of the copies of this Memorandum was retained in the Ministry of Marine, whilst the other copy was transmitted thence to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom it has now been forwarded to this Legation.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy with a translation of Senhor Beirão's note, which accompanied the same, as also the copy of the Memorandum, with a general Report by Mr. Sharpe upon the result of his Mission to Lisbon.

As soon as this Legation shall have received instructions from your Lordship to inform the Portuguese Government that the arrangements embodied in the inclosed Memorandum have been also approved by Her Majesty's Government, the necessary steps will, I am assured, be taken to carry them into effect. Your Lordship will observe that Senhor Beirão suggests that this simple exchange of notes shall suffice to record for all purposes the consent of the two Governments to the said arrangement.

Captain Alvaro Ferreira sailed from Lisbon for Mozambique on the 12th instant, travelling viâ the Suez Canal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. CONWAY THORNTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

Senhor Beirão to Mr. Thornton.

(Translation.)

Sir, *Foreign Department, Lisbon, September* 14, 1898.

WITH reference to the matter which formed the subject of the two notes from your Legation of the 12th April, and of the 3rd June of this year, and of the Memoranda of the 30th of the same month, and of the 15th of last July, namely:—

The extension of the British Concession at Chinde, the delimitation of the boundary-line between the Portuguese and British territories in the region of the Chirua and of the Ruo, the actual condition of the region of the Upper Revugo to the South of Lake Nyasa, inhabited by the Chicussi people and the incursions of the Yaos.

I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are willing to sanction the Agreement concluded in Lisbon, on the 12th instant, in virtue of the Memorandum from your Legation of the 30th June, and of that from this Department of State of the 20th August last, between Commander Ernesto de Vasconcellos, acting for the Councillor and Commander Alvaro Ferreira, Governor-General of Mozambique, who was unable to appear, and Mr. Sharpe, Her Majesty's Consul-General and Commissioner in Central Africa, to the exclusion however of the second alternative proposed under No. 3, provided Her Britannic Majesty's Government, will likewise sanction the same on their part.

While requesting you to be so good as to acquaint me with the decision of Her Britannic Majesty's Government on this matter, I have the honour to suggest that, in the event of Her Britannic Majesty's Government being willing to sanction the said Agreement, this exchange of notes shall be considered for all intents and purposes as implying the formal approval of the document in question by the two Governments.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) F. BEIRAO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

Memorandum of the Conclusions arrived at by Ernesto J. de C. e Vasconcellos, Commander R.N., on behalf of the Portuguese Government, and Alfred Sharpe, Esq., C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Territories under British influence north of the Zambezi River, acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

AFTER discussion of the various questions hereinafter deals with, and which have been referred to them for consideration, the undersigned submit to their respective Governments for approval the following proposals:—

1. *Chinde British Concession.*

This Concession at the mouth of the Chinde River, leased by Portugal to Great Britain under the provisions of the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1891, was originally ten (10) hectares in extent. This area has been so diminished by encroachments of the Chinde River that at the present date about one-fourth of the total original Concession ground has been lost. The encroachment rapidly continues.

It is proposed:—

(*a.*) That in the place of the old Concession there shall be added to what now remains, an addittional portion taken from the extra Concession, in extent ten (10) hectares, being half the whole width of such extra Concession, such addition together with the remainder of the original Concession to be held subject to all the conditions of the lease of the British Concession, no alteration in the rent paid for the extra Concession to be made. A road to be made by the British authorities across the extra Concession in place of the old Portuguese road, in such place and direction as desired by the Portuguese Government.

(*b.*) That the Portuguese and British Governments shall, as soon as possible, instruct and authorise,

and the British Vice-Consul at Chinde to meet and together mark out the boundaries of the "British Concession," as so newly constituted.

(*c.*) That after such demarcation and the erection of the necessary additional wall or fence (of the description provided for by the original lease of the British Concession), the Agents of the British Government at Chinde, shall enter into possession of the newly-added portion of the "British Concession," and use it together with the remainder of the original "British Concession" for the purposes originally stipulated for in the original lease.

(*d.*) In exchange for the Chinde British Concession Portugal received under the provisions of the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1891, the right to a similar Concession in British territory on Lake Nyasa. This was chosen on the shores of Leopard Bay. It has now been ascertained that this site is a difficult and unsuitable one. It is proposed that the Leopard Bay Concession be abandoned by Portugal, and that instead thereof, the British Government lease in place thereof, a piece of land in a more convenient locality on the south-west shores of Lake Nyasa, of the same extent, ten (10) hectares, and subject to the same conditions as those contained in the case of the Leopard Bay Concession. The choice of such substituted Concession to be made by Portugal before the 31st day of October, 1899; the site to be mutually agreed upon by Her Majesty's Commissioner, and an official appointed for this purpose by the Portuguese Government.

2. *The International Boundary Line in the Ruo-Malanje-Chulwa Districts, East Africa (Fort Edwards).*

The uncertainty, pending definition, of the exact course of this boundary-line has caused local questions and difficulties.

It is proposed :—

(*a.*) That the Anglo-Portuguese boundary, in the Ruo, Malanje and Chulwa District be defined locally by mutual agreement between officers appointed by Portugal and Great Britain. That they mutally agree upon a temporary boundary, one based on easily recognisable local points, such boundary when sanctioned by both Governments, to be observed by them pending a final and more formal definition. This would do away with the possibility of future misunderstanding.

3. *Chikuse Angoniland.*

It is proposed :—

(*a.*) That in order to avoid disturbances in British territory, caused by those Angoni Chiefs who live in Portuguese territory and *vice versâ*, the Portuguese Government shall establish, as soon as possible, one military station in Portuguese Angoniland (the British Government having already established a station at Tambala).

An alternative proposal is made that the Portuguese Government should lease to the British Government a "prazo" to include the whole of Portuguese Angoniland.

(*b.*) That a temporary international boundary-line in accordance with the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1891, be as soon as possible, defined as is hereinbefore proposed in the case of the Ruo-Malanje-Chulwa boundary.

4. *Mataka.*

For some years past the Yao tribes living under the Chief Mataka have made frequent raids into British territory.

It is proposed :—

That the Portuguese Government shall establish a military station on the east shore of Lake Nyasa, near the Anglo-Portuguese frontier, which will as far as possible control Mataka's raiding.

Dated at Lisbon this 12th day of September, 1898.

(Signed) ERNESTO DE VASCONCELLOS, *Commander R.N.*
ALFRED SHARPE, *Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 64.

Sketch Plan to explain the Boundaries given in Clause 1.

[Not printed.]

No. 65.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received September 26.) mo 63/7074.

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 23, 1898.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to request that you will inform the Marquess of Salisbury that he has had under consideration your letter of the 14th May last on the subject of the administration of Northern Rhodesia.

2. The pressing necessity for satisfactory legislative authority in that region is shown in the despatches from the High Commissioner for South Africa, copies of which are inclosed, and if Lord Salisbury considers that "The Africa Order in Council, 1889," is inadequate to this purpose, no time should, in Mr. Chamberlain's opinion, be lost in supplying the defect.

3. With regard both to legislative authority and to administrative machinery, I am to observe that the development of Northern Rhodesia is in so early a stage, and the likelihood of its being settled at an early date by white persons in large numbers is so small, that the elaborate machinery now being devised for the government of Southern Rhodesia would be for the most part quite unsuitable, and the administration of Northern Rhodesia must for some time to come be of a much simpler character.

4. Mr. Chamberlain, however, apprehends that the eastern portion of the territory is more likely to be developed at an early date than the western, and that in the former the British South Africa Company are already represented by administrative officers, while in Barotseland there is only a Resident with Lewanika. It would appear, moreover, that from the point of view of facility of communications a fairly distinct line may be drawn between Barotseland and the remainder of Northern Rhodesia. In the case of Barotseland, communication has hitherto been and continues to be chiefly with the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the western part of Matabeleland, while, as stated in the last paragraph of your letter under reply, there is more inter-communication between the greater part of the eastern division of Northern Rhodesia and the British Central Africa Protectorate than between it and the territories to the south.

5. It appears therefore to Mr. Chamberlain that Barotseland (the eastern frontier of which might be defined in accordance with Major Goold-Adams' Report) and the remainder of Northern Rhodesia should be treated on somewhat different bases, and that while the former might properly be administered by the High Commissioner for South Africa at Capetown, the latter would more conveniently have its centre of administration in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

6. Mr. Chamberlain would suggest that in the present state of Barotseland, where the British South Africa Company have not as yet attempted to set up any form of administration (if, indeed, they would be legally justified in doing so), the circumstances of the moment would be met by including it in the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate by an extension of the Order in Council of the 9th May, 1891, under which the High Commissioner would appoint officers and issue legislative Proclamations. In the event of the country being developed the matter would, of course, have to be reconsidered.

7. With regard to the eastern division of Northern Rhodesia a somewhat different mode of procedure would apparently be necessary if, as Mr. Chamberlain gathers, the British South Africa Company have already been permitted to appoint officers and exercise certain administrative functions at considerable expense. So long as the British South Africa Company do not desire to raise revenue in the country an adaptation of the Order in Council of the 9th May, 1891, in which the Commissioner for the British Central Africa Protectorate would be substituted for the High Commissioner for South Africa, would perhaps suffice; but it would, of course, be most undesirable that the Commissioner for the British Central Africa Protectorate should be in the remotest way connected with the financial responsibility of the Company, and if, as is probably the case, the latter desire that their officers should be furnished with fiscal powers, some other machinery would have to be provided.

8. I am to inclose a volume containing at p. 16 the Order in Council of the 9th May, 1891, and certain Proclamations and Notices issued under it by the High Commissioner, and I am to draw special attention to the Proclamations of the 10th June and 5th September, 1891, at pp. 19 and 36 respectively. It will be observed that by the latter Proclamation the operation of the fiscal sections of the former was confined to the territories under the direct administration of the High Commissioner, now known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and I am to point out that, concurrently with the issue of the latter Proclamation, an Ordinance of the British South Africa Company (printed at p. 38) was issued, providing for certain fiscal matters which had been treated in those sections of the Proclamation of 10th June, the operation of which was withdrawn from the Company's territories.

9. Now, however, it is proposed to withdraw the power of the Company to make Ordinances under section 10 of the Charter, and if legislative authority is required by them for fiscal purposes, it will be necessary to confer it on their local administration. For this and other purposes certain sections of "The Matabeleland Order in Council, 1894" (p. 163 of the volume), might no doubt be adapted, together with sections of the proposed Southern Rhodesia Order in Council relating to the control of the police and other matters, and such provisions of the Africa Order in Council as may be necessary.

10. Mr. Chamberlain is inclined to think that as it is likely that the white population of Northern Rhodesia will be of the same origin as those in the British Central Africa Protectorate, and have similar objects, it would be desirable that the law should be the same; but this question, as well as that of the form and extent of administration to be exercised by the British South Africa Company north of the Zambezi will require further consideration, and cannot be decided at an early date; and, in the meantime, as it appears that the present state of affairs is not only unsatisfactory but dangerous, Mr. Chamberlain would suggest that no time should be lost in applying the Order in Council of the 9th May, 1891, to Barotseland and a similar one to the remainder of Northern Rhodesia, giving similar powers to the Commissioner for the British Central Africa Protectorate (unless, indeed, Lord Salisbury is of opinion that that officer possesses such powers under section 99 of the Africa Order in Council), and that the Company should nominate the officers to be appointed under the latter Order, but should in the meantime refrain from exercising any fiscal powers.

11. It will be seen that Mr. Chamberlain is of opinion that the administration of the eastern portion of North Rhodesia and that of the British Central Africa Protectorate are naturally very closely connected, and that so long as the former continues to be one of an elementary character, to which the machinery in use in Southern Rhodesia is unsuited, it would be convenient that it should be conducted by the Company under the control of the Commissioner for the British Central Africa Protectorate. The advanages of this arrangement are, in Mr. Chamberlain's view, sufficient to outweigh those of vesting the control of the whole of the British South Africa Company's territories in the same Department of State, as suggested in your letter of the 28th October last, and if Lord Salisbury desires that the administration of the British Central Africa Protectorate should continue under the Foreign Office, Mr. Chamberlain would deprecate for the present the assumption by this Department of the control of the eastern portion of North Rhodesia.

12. Should Lord Salisbury concur in Mr. Chamberlain's views, the concurrence of the Treasury would have to be obtained to the incorporation of Barotseland with the Bechuanaland Protectorate, as the cost of the administration of that territory is mainly defrayed by Imperial funds.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRED. GRAHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Telegraphic.) [*Undated.*] ? In A

WITH reference to my Confidential despatch of the 20th April, there is considerable [? anxiety] on the part of authorities Rhodesia with reference to a projected trek from Matabeleland to the Mashu-Kalumbue-Batoka country to the north of Zambezi. Trekkers profess to have obtained concessions from Chiefs to the north of that river. I can of course issue Proclamation to stop armed expedition being organized in Southern Rhodesia, but if trekkers get across river I am not aware of any power vested in British

South Africa Company, or any one else, to prevent them availing themselves of concessions.

There are no provisions applying to Northern Rhodesia similar section 43 of Proclamation of 10th June, 1891, and, in view of above circumstances, it seems to me of urgent importance to establish some authority for that country with power to control concessions and exercise powers similar to those possessed by High Commissioner to the south of Zambezi.

Inclosure 2 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Telegraphic.) *August* 12, 1898.

REFERRING to my telegram of 1st August, have found it necessary to issue Proclamation to put a stop to intended trek. As I understand, idea abandoned in consequence. Particulars by post.

Inclosure 3 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, August* 17, 1898.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, twelve copies of a Proclamation issued by me in consequence of information that certain persons in Rhodesia were contemplating an unauthorized trek into the Mashukulumbwe, or adjoining districts to the north of the Zambezi.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MILNER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, August* 17, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 458 of this day's date respecting the issue of my Proclamation No. 15 of 1898, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, copies of correspondence.

As the Acting Administrator has no code or cypher by which he can communicate with me, it was necessary to carry on the correspondence in the circuitous manner shown in these papers.

There can be no doubt as to the necessity for preventing unauthorized trekkers from going into the districts north of the Zambezi which are within the field of operations of the British South Africa Company, where they would almost certainly create the very complications and disturbances which the grant of the Charter was intended to avoid; but as matters now stand, it is by no means easy to devise effectual measures for doing this. I am satisfied that the Proclamation which I issued is within my powers, and that so long as the parties are on this side of the Zambezi, I can arm the Administration of Rhodesia with sufficient legal weapons for frustrating their designs.

But should they succeed in getting across the Zambezi, I do not know who is to deal with them. Though the term "South Africa" has never, so far as I am aware, been legally defined, I think there can be no doubt that the High Commissioner's authority ceases at the Zambezi, and I consider that it is now a matter of pressing importance for Her Majesty's Government to provide for the exercise of powers north of that river similar to those vested in the High Commissioner south of it. Moreover, the position of the Company in the northern districts is ambiguous, and it is time that it was placed on a more satisfactory footing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MILNER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 65.

Mr. Townsend to Mr. Stevens.

Civil Commissioner's Office, Buluwayo, Rhodesia,
July 23, 1898.

Dear Mr. Stevens,

BY direction of Mr. Milton, I am sending you confidentially a statement regarding the inclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Deputy Administrator, for the information of his Excellency the High Commissioner, with whom Mr. Milton is communicating by telegram.

Up to the present I have been unable to obtain an interview with the writers of the letter, which speaks for itself, but I am causing a diligent inquiry by the police as to the previous history of these men and what their intentions are. The man Geyser is a Dutchman, who settled in Rhodesia before the rebellion, through which he served as a Captain in the Burgher troop, first at Fort Mangwe and later at the Battlefield Fort. Geyser, with two other men representing the Africander Corps, formed a deputation who dealt with Captain Lawley in connection with proposed grants of land to men who served through the rebellion, and he visited the Gwaai River for the purpose of selecting and reporting on the land. He reported unfavourably, and applied for other land which could not be granted. Nothing more was heard of this man until now, when he sends this letter, announcing the fact that he has had certain farms granted to him and his companions. I am informed privately that these men give a most glowing account of the country, which they describe as healthy, well watered, and richly mineralized, and are persuading a lot of kindred spirits to accompany them on the promise of free grants of land from a native Chief who claims to be quite independent and wishful to have white settlers in his country. From what I can gather of the promoters of this scheme, they are men who are not likely to stop at trifles, and will carry a high hand with the natives. They are reported to be circulating a statement that the Headman claims to be absolutely independent and free to dispose of his land as he may think fit, and that therefore they cannot be prevented from occupying the land granted to them. In connection with this matter, I may state that it has recently come to our notice that a number of men have this year left Rhodesia for the north ostensibly for trading purposes, but we find that a number of deeds of violence have been perpetrated. Native kraals north and south of the river have been raided, and cattle, sheep, and goats have been forcibly taken possession of. In some instances, natives are reported to have been thrashed and shot. Several white men are at present under arrest and are committed for trial, others have just been brought in by a patrol of British South Africa police sent up for the purpose of collecting native evidence and patrolling the raided districts. As a result two white prisoners have been brought in, another white man committed suicide to avoid arrest, and a large number of cattle which have been identified as raided from natives have been confiscated and brought down with the native witnesses.

As soon as I have any further information I shall communicate with you again.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. ROSS TOWNSEND.

Inclosure 6 in No. 65.

Messrs. Geyser, De Beer, and McDonald to the Acting Deputy Administrator, Buluwayo.

Buluwayo. July 21, 1898.

Sir,

WE, the Undersigned, have the honour to bring to your notice the following:—

We left on the 8th March last on an expedition to the Zambezi to look at the country, and to see whether it is or will be place for settlement for white people, especially farmers.

We returned yesterday; we have been as far as Sincolumi's Land on the other side of the Zambezi, where the Paramount Chief N'Shetta (Monza) lives.

We consider his country as one of the best in South Africa.

The ground, *i.e.*, soil, is splendid for agricultural purposes, and the pasturage for sheep, goats, cattle, &c., is first-rate. On the high veldt there is a chance for the keeping and breeding of horses.

We have come to an agreement with the Great Chief N'Shetta (Monza), and he has granted us six farms, viz., three farms for L. Geyser and his two sons, and one each to E. McDonald and F. de Beer respectively, as well as one to one J. Duuring, each farm to be in extent 4,000 morgen.

The said Chief gave these farms to us free of charge, to be our own property, as he wishes white settlers to go and live there. We intend to leave Buluwayo for Sincolumi's Land on the 15th August next to settle on our farms.

We should like to hear from you whether the British South Africa Company will be able to protect us there.

We will be glad to get an early reply.

We have, &c.
(Signed) L. GEYSER.
F. DE BEER.
E. McDONALD.

P.S.—We may also mention that the country aforesaid is full of minerals and has plenty of coal. We are willing to give you personally any information you may require.

L. G.
F. DE B.
E. McD.

Inclosure 7 in No. 65.

Mr. Townsend to the Acting Administrator, Salisbury.

(Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Deputy Administrator's Office, July* 23, 1898.

HAVE received letter from three Dutchmen, Geyser, De Beer, and McDonald, informing Government that they have just returned from the Mushukulumbi country north of the Zambezi, which they describe very rich in minerals and like Transvaal for farming; that they have come to an agreement with N'Shetta, who is described as the Paramount Chief, and who has granted them six farms of 4,000 morgen each free of charge on conditions, as he wished white settlers to go and live there.

They notify their intention of leaving for their farms about the middle of August, which they intend occupying.

I understand that large number of young men are being induced to accompany them, with promise of land and rich minerals.

I intend seeing these men, and warning them that no grants can be recognized without sanction of High Commissioner, who holds protection over whole of that country.

I think strong and early steps should be taken to frustrate these men's plans. Geyser I know to be a hot-headed, unscrupulous adventurer.

Inclosure 8 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 28, 1898.

FROM information received here, I gather that important police operations have been undertaken in north of Matabeleland against European raiders who have been using violence towards natives both north and south of Zambezi, and claim to have obtained unauthorized concession from native Chiefs. It is further reported that an extensive illegal trade in ammunition has been going on, and that well-known men at Buluwayo are involved. The circumstances seem of such gravity, and the special patrol which has apparently, and I have no doubt rightly, been dispatched, goes so much beyond the ordinary routine of police duties, that I am surprised not to have received any official communication on the matter.

Please show this telegram to Acting Administrator.

Inclosure 9 in No. 65.

The Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury, to Governor Sir A. Milner.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 29, 1898.

IN reply to your Excellency's wire of 28th July, no police patrols have been undertaken to the north against European filibusters. Sub-Inspector Cazalet and eleven men proceeded towards northern boundary of Matabeleland 12th April, for purpose of arresting certain persons who had obtained cattle from natives without pay or under false pretences, in other cases having used violence, and, in other cases, trading supplies of ammunition for cattle. Cazalet is now near Buluwayo on his return journey. He has apprehended two men on these charges, and is bringing back sufficient number of natives as witnesses for prosecution; one other committed self-murder on learning that the police patrols were after him, preferring death to capture. I had intended to send your Excellency a full report on this when Cazalet had returned. Acting Administrator informs me that certain three Boers obtained concessions from a Sub-Chief of Lewanika, but on presentation of these to Deputy Administrator they were informed that they could not be entertained or recognized in any way, as all concessions would have to be confirmed by your Excellency. This answer has apparently satisfied them, as nothing further has been heard.

The proposed filibustering expedition to the Zambezi River, about which I wired to your Excellency on the 6th May, has fallen through, though all the men belonging who were interested in the same are still being watched.

Inclosure 10 in No. 65.

The Acting Administrator, Salisbury, to Mr. Stevens.

(Telegraphic.) *July* 30, 1898.

REFERRING to E. R. Townsend's letter to you *re* Mushukulumbwi trek, Captain Lawley now reports that the men mentioned persist in their intention to trek next month. We are of opinion that power should be received to stop this movement, and submit, for the High Commissioner's consideration, that it is desirable that a Proclamation on lines of those of the 13th April, 1891, and the 30th June, 1891, should be prepared in order that it may be published immediately. An attempt is being made to start the trek. I would suggest that a Magistrate should be substituted for a Resident Commissioner in Sections 2 and 3 of the latter Proclamation, with appeal to a Judge of the High Court.

Inclosure 11 in No. 65.

The Deputy Administrator, Buluwayo, to Mr. Stevens.

(Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *July* 30, 1898.

I AM afraid that Dutchmen will persist in their intention to trek north. The country is in the middle of Batoka country, which is undoubtedly a portion of Lewanika's country (see Goold-Adams' Confidential Reports to Foreign Office, August 1897, pp. 2 and 17). Acting Administrator is approaching his Excellency on the matter. After my interview with Lewanika, I am certain that in the event of attempted occupation by unauthorized whites in Batoka country must inevitably lead to serious trouble.

laley
Cue

Inclosure 12 in No. 65.

Mr. Stevens to the Acting Administrator, Salisbury.

(Telegraphic.) *August* 1, 1898.

HIGH COMMISSIONER says is anxious to assist Administration to stop trek, but does not think either of the Proclamations of 1891 can conveniently be made to apply to case; but he is prepared to consider new Proclamation applicable to the case, text of which Administrator, after consulting his Legal Adviser, should submit by telegraph. High Commissioner does not approve power of deportation, but would prefer only to provide for power binding over parties to abstain from acts objected to in substantial security, or, failing such, to commit them to prison for limited period. Appeal to High Court; also power to High Commissioner to release.

Inclosure 13 in No. 65.

The Acting Administrator, Salisbury, to Mr. Stevens.

(Telegraphic) *August* 6, 1898.

REFERRING to your telegram of 1st.

Following draft clauses are submitted for High Commissioner's consideration. I would point out that they only refer to people proceeding from Southern Rhodesia, and not to people who might travel through Protectorate to the Zambezi River, which I am informed some have done. The omission of the words "from any place in Southern Rhodesia" in 1st clause would enable us to deal with this, but High Commissioner may prefer to have parties proceeding through Protectorate dealt with by Protectorate Government; but I would still urge that the Administrator's permit should be requisite in all cases. I have not had a preamble drafted, as it appears necessary that it should cite the power of the High Commissioner over the territory north of the Zambezi River:—

Clause 1. No persons shall proceed to, or enter within the limits of, the Batoko or Mashukulumbwe territories, or the territories of any native Chiefs beyond the Zambezi River in South Africa under the protection of Her Majesty's Government, from any place within Southern Rhodesia, without special permission in writing from the Administrator of Rhodesia, before the granting of which permission such information shall be supplied to the said Administrator as he may require by solemn declaration or otherwise.

Clause 2. If it shall appear upon oath or by solemn declaration that there are reasonable grounds of suspicion that any person contemplates removing from Southern Rhodesia to the said territories, or any of them, without having obtained such permission in writing as is provided for and required by the last preceding section, or that such person's removal or contemplated removal to any such territories is calculated to endanger the peace or good order of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner to grant his warrant for the apprehension and detention of such persons, to be named and fully described in the warrant.

Clause 3. Every warrant so issued shall direct or require the apprehension of the person therein described, and that he be brought before a Magistrate, who may take such further evidence upon oath as may be offered for his consideration.

Clause 4. The Magistrate may thereupon grant his warrant for the detention and custody of the person so arrested in obedience to a High Commissioner's warrant, unless or until he shall have given security to his satisfaction with one or more sureties in a sum to be fixed by such Magistrate, not exceeding 5,000*l.*, or, in default of such security, for any period not exceeding six months during which the Administrator shall deem it expedient for the peace and order of the said territories, or of the neighbouring territories, that such person shall be so detained.

Clause 5. Any person who, after having been released on such security, shall, during the term of his recognizance, do any act in violation thereof or in contravention of the provisions of this Proclamation, shall be liable, upon conviction, with imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding twelve months.

Clause 6. In respect of a second or subsequent event or attempt to act in contravention of this Proclamation, the like proceedings may be had and taken against the offender, who shall, upon conviction, be subject and liable to the like penalties or punishments.

Clause 7. Any proceedings taken under the provisions of this Proclamation shall be liable to be reviewed and corrected or set aside by the High Court of Matabeleland upon the petition of the person complaining, and the Court may make such order as to cost as it shall see fit.

Clause 8. Her Majesty's High Commissioner may, in the exercise of his discretion, at any time revoke or vary any warrant granted under the authority of this Proclamation upon such terms or condition as he may deem fit.

Inclosure 14 in No. 65.

The Deputy Administrator, Buluwayo, to Mr. Stevens.

(Telegraphic.) *August* 6, 1898.

Re Geyser and Co. By Lochner Concession Lewanika undertakes not to enter into any Agreement or make any Concession to any one but the British South Africa Company. The action of Monza is an infringement of this Agreement. By the new Concession, which is not yet ratified, we have the right to make land grant subject to the approval of the King. I have written to Coryndon and Lewanika that the latter must prevent his Chiefs from making any grants whatever.

Inclosure 15 in No. 65.

The Acting Administrator, Buluwayo, to Mr. Stevens.

(Telegraphic.) *August* 8, 1898.

REFERRING to my telegram of 6th: Deputy Administrator states trek is starting, and issue of Proclamation at once will avoid much further trouble. If Proclamation not ready for issue, would High Commissioner authorize me to inform these people that they will be stopped by force if necessary.

Inclosure 16 in No. 65.

The Deputy Administrator, Buluwayo, to Mr. Stevens.

(Telegraphic.) *August* 8, 1898.

I LEARN that the Dutch trek to Batoka propose to start immediately. Please wire me whether his Excellency will consent to publish Proclamation. I have written to Lewanika to warn his Indunas that they are powerless to make such grants. Our first Concession from the King is practically a land grant to Company, and I submit that these Dutchmen have no more right to occupy Government land north of river there than they have to take up Government ground in Matabeleland. It must take a long time for my letter to reach Lewanika and for him to take action.

Inclosure 17 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to the Acting Administrator, Salisbury.

(Telegraphic.) *August* 9, 1898.

WITH reference to your telegrams communicated to me by Stevens, following is text of Proclamation which I propose to issue in Friday's "Gazette":—

Begins: Whereas

* * * * * *

in the "Gazette." Ends.

Inclosure 18 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury.

(Telegraphic.) *August* 9, 1898.

WITH reference to Proclamation intended to stop Batoka trek, which I have sent to Administrator to-day, please transmit following message to him from me:—

"The Proclamation will be published here on Friday, and I can, if necessary, issue a warrant or warrants under it as soon as published, and transmit them by telegram. To enable me to do this please let me know at once name or names of persons for whose arrest you wish me to issue warrants, with fullest particulars you are able to give of your grounds for suspicion against them. Please inform me also to whom terms of warrant should be telegraphed."

Inclosure 19 in No. 65.

The Deputy Administrator, Buluwayo, to Mr. Stevens.

(Telegraphic.)

August 11, 1898.

ON receipt of Acting Administrator's telegram I at once notified Geyser of intended publication of Proclamation, and warned him and all his party to desist from their intention to cross the river. In reply, he has written that he will act against my orders. I will keep you informed of all that transpires, but from private information from one of Geyser's friends I feel quite sure he has abandoned the plan.

Inclosure 20 in No. 65.

The Acting Administrator, Salisbury, to Governor Sir A. Milner.

(Telegraphic.)

August 12, 1898.

REFERRING to your Excellency's telegram of 9th instant to Deputy Commissioner: Deputy Administrator informs me that he feels sure that trekkers have abandoned plan after being informed that Proclamation and warrants would be issued by your Excellency.

Inclosure 21 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir,

Government House, Cape Town, August 27, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your information, with reference to my despatches of the 17th instant, a copy of the under-mentioned documents on the subject of the patrol to the Zambezi of Sub-Inspector Cazalet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MILNER.

Inclosure 22 in No. 65.

The Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury, to Governor Sir A. Milner.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Salisbury,
August 8, 1898.

Sir,

WITH reference to my telegram of the 29th July, in which I gave your Excellency an outline of the patrol work done by Sub-Inspector Cazalet, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a General Report of this patrol furnished to me by Commandant Nicholson, D.S.O. Further details have been asked for, and will be furnished to your Excellency when received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. RIVETT CARNAC.

Inclosure 23 in No. 65.

Lieutenant Cazalet to the Adjutant, British South Africa Police, Buluwayo.

Sir, *Buluwayo, August* 1, 1898.

IN accordance with your instructions, I left Buluwayo on the 7th April with twelve men, a waggon and oxen and some pack donkeys for the Zambezi River.

Before reaching the Shangani River I heard from several sources that the "fly" had been seen between that river and the Khama; I, therefore, made my base camp at Forbes' drift, leaving my waggon and oxen; I proceeded with donkeys and carriers, and six weeks' rations. The report of the "fly" proved to be wrong, as none were seen in the whole patrol.

At M'Kubazi's kraal I sent the main party on under Sergeant Stops, and took a detour to Sibaba's kraal in the Lubi Valley. This Induna is the head of all the natives in this district, and has extensive crops.

On the 8th May the patrol arrived at the Zambezi River at Sanseri's kraal. I immediately organized a system of patrolling the river up and down for a distance of about 60 miles, principally by means of the Indunas, who rendered me every assistance; by this means, no white traders could cross without my knowledge. I was quite successful in this, and was able to keep a complete check.

The reports from the table-land 150 miles north of the river were most unsatisfactory. White men were raiding natives' cattle in all directions, and on one occasion quite close to one of my stations. In all cases where I got satisfactory evidence I took charge of the cattle claimed, and have brought them down with me.

In several instances, I found these traders had ammunition in their possession far exceeding all practical requirements; as they were uneducated, common men, I thought it safer to deprive them of it, only leaving them enough to return to town with.

I found the natives wherever I went in a contented and prosperous condition; they had reaped an abundant first crop, and were busy planting their second. They seemed well pleased to see the police, and the Indunas with few exceptions readily complied with any of my demands. They quite understand the nature of the hut-tax, and are ready to come to work to raise the necessary money.

The country is mostly bushy, the same as Matabeleland, until within 50 miles of the Zambezi, when the ground becomes stony and very broken. The Sichalili Hills are quite an undertaking to cross, and, in some places, it is with difficulty that pack donkeys can be got on at all. In these hills a great deal of quartz of different colours is lying about, and mica is very abundant.

I was also able to ascertain that both nitre and cobalt are to be met with in the bed of the Lubu River, and again in the Mwezi River I found coal which burned well.

With respect to a site for a permanent police camp it is very difficult to recommend a place, as the climate in the rainy season may make any locality uninhabitable for whites. I have marked three places on my map, all of which are high and well watered and within practicable distance of the Zambezi; the river itself would only be habitable from the 1st May to about the 1st November. The natives who came down from the high table-land in the north expressed a hope that some Government man would come and live among them.

Lions were bad wherever I went; they do great havoc among the sheep and goats of the natives. I would take the liberty of putting in a word for the natives on this score, hoping that the few old-fashioned guns they now possess may not be taken from them; they also have to deal with the hippo, who eats their crops. The patrol arrived in Buluwayo on the 20th July.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. P. L. CAZALET, *Lieutenant,*
British South Africa Police.

Inclosure 24 in No. 65.

Governor Sir A. Milner to the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salisbury.

Sir, *Government House, Cape Town, August* 31, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 58 of the 8th instant, inclosing a report by Sub-Inspector Cazalet on his patrol to the Zambezi.

I am glad to observe that you have called on this officer for further details, as I consider that fuller particulars should have been furnished with regard to the raiding of natives' cattle by white men, and to the localities in which this was taking place. I do not understand from the report whether the patrol stopped at the Zambezi, or was extended to the north of the river, and I think it would be well that the further report called for should be accompanied by a sketch map of the route taken by the patrol.

You should impress on all officers who may be detailed for such duties the importance of furnishing, as promptly as possible, full and detailed reports of all cases of improper proceedings on the part of white men against natives, and of collecting at the time such information as may be useful in bringing the offenders to justice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MILNER.

No. 66.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Mr. C. Thornton.

(No. 107. Africa.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, September 28, 1898.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 77, Africa, of the 29th ultimo, inclosing a Memorandum from the Portuguese Government, respecting the incident which occurred at Fort Edwards in the neighbourhood of the M'Losa.

You should express the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the instructions which have been given on the subject to the new Governor-General of Mozambique, and should state at the same time, that an early opportunity will be taken of discussing, with Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for British Central Africa, who has now returned to this country, the question of a definitive delimitation of the frontier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 67.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 138.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, September 28, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 126 of the 8th instant, respecting revenue and taxation in British Central Africa, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury t inform you that the question of raising the import duties, at present levied in th Protectorate, should be brought up early in 1901, so as to leave time for considering the matter, and denouncing, if so desired, the Agreement with Germany and Italy, under which import duties are at present limited to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. Sharpe is authorized, on his return, to raise the present charge for licences to brew or sell intoxicating liquors, as well as licences for guns, to the amounts specified in the seventh paragraph of the letter to the Colonial Office, copy of which was sent you in the despatch above referred to; and he is also authorized to impose a tax on dealers in arms and ammunition for the use of the European community (see paragraph 9).

Care must be taken in all these instances to insure the alterations in question being carried out in a legal manner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 68.

British South Africa Company to Foreign Office.—(Received October 1.)

Sir,
15, St. Swithin's Lane, London, September 29, 1898.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, with inclosures, communicating the arrangements which have been made in regard to the police forces to be employed in Northern Rhodesia, and to state that the whole of the correspondence upon this subject has been forwarded for the information and action of the Company's representative in South Africa.

My Directors note with satisfaction that the Government of India has consented to furnish the contingent of forty Indian troops which will be required to give effect to the scheme submitted with my letter of the 7th July last, and I am to express their thanks for the friendly co-operation and assistance afforded to the Company by Her Majesty's Government in the matter.

From the terms of the second and third paragraphs of your letter under reply it would appear that it is contemplated that a fixed amount of 8,000*l.* per annum shall be contributed annually by the Company towards the cost of policing Northern Rhodesia and the British Central Africa Protectorate, leaving the whole of the necessary arrangements to be carried out by Her Majesty's Government, in accordance with the scheme already agreed upon.

My Directors further understand that it is the view of Mr. Alfred Sharpe, C.B., Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, that a definite arrangement upon this basis would be preferable to one under which the sum payable annually by the Company should be made a matter of account. They concur with the view that for the present this arrangement would be convenient, and would accordingly be glad to learn that it meets with the approval of the Secretary of State.

I am further to express their satisfaction that, in accordance with the wish expressed in my letter of the above date, Colonel Manning has intimated his intention of utilizing the services of Major Colin Harding, G.M.G., and that Major Harding has recently been employed in recruiting Atonga and Marimba men for service in the Company's territories up to the number of 300.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. C. CLEGG, *Acting Secretary.*

No. 69.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received October 4.)

(No. 127. Central Africa.)
My Lord,
The Residency, Zomba, August 9, 1898.

I HAVE received a Petition from the Chamber of Commerce here asking that I will lay before your Lordship the following facts with regard to the importation of manures for the coffee industry:—

It appears that the cost of bone dust, which is the staple manure of this country, is from 50*s.* to 60*s.* per ton in India, and that our road and river duties which are at the rate of 1*s.* per cwt. would, therefore, amount to 20*s.* per ton. This, therefore, would work out at the rate of about 33 per cent. on the prime cost of the article in India, which means that we charge as road and river duties on such essentials as manure for coffee plantations an impost at the rate of 33 per cent.

I have also received from the Chamber other figures with reference to the percentage which basic slag would have to pay, and this would mean almost 50 per cent. on its prime cost. It therefore appears that our road and river duties press very heavily on this article of import, and I think that, taking into consideration the fact that planters are becoming more and more certain that, in order to make the coffee industry of this country a success, it would be necessary to largely import manures.

I would request that your Lordship would sanction the removal of road and river duties from all manures imported into the Protectorate. In this case the loss of revenue would not be very great, and there would be considerable relief to the planters.

I have also been requested to petition your Lordship that road and river duties may be removed from coffee bags, as planters state that the impost amounts to 10 per cent. on their prime cost. This, combined with the heavy freight up river, and the cost of the article itself, which is heavy in the first instance, is, in the opinion of the planters, a heavy charge against the industry.

Coffee-planting machinery, again, has been brought to my notice as being one of the articles which is naturally taxed as regards roads and river duties. Heavy machinery with an impost of 1*s.* per cwt. is considered by planters to add to the cost of the machinery in this country from 10 to 30 per cent. on its prime cost. This, of course, is a very heavy charge to make against machinery which is urgently required for the carrying on of all the necessary work connected with the coffee industry.

I do not think in any of these cases that the loss of revenue would be very great, and as I consider that the coffee planter here is deserving of every encouragement, I would ask that your Lordship would be pleased in the case of these three articles to permit me to abolish road and river duties.

Registration Fees on Hoes.—Another point has also come to light lately with regard to our registration fees. It appears that certain planters when importing hoes (which are an absolute necessity for carrying on the work of their plantations) very often give orders to the manufacturers at home to have these hoes packed in bundles not weighing more than 50 lbs. in order to facilitate their transport overland in the Protectorate. Hoes, being considered agricultural implements, are not liable to customs duty, but have to pay a registration fee at the rate of 6*d.* per packet. The following figures will show your Lordship that this registration fee of 6*d.* per packet is an anomaly: 1,000 hoes imported in bundles of 25 would make up 40 packages, each of these packages will require to pay a registration fee of 6*d.*, amounting to a total of 2*l.* for 1,000 hoes.

Again, had these hoes been subject to import duty at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, taking the value of the hoes at 5*d.* each, the total value of the 1,000 hoes would be 20*l.*, and the import duty therefore at 5 per cent. would be 1*l.*

Therefore in this case by allowing the hoes to pass in free of customs duty, but compelling them to pay a registration fee of 6*d.* per bundle, we unwittingly have compelled the planter to pay in reality an import duty of 10 per cent., whereas were the hoes to be imported in the ordinary way by paying duty they would only be required to pay 5 per cent.

I think, therefore, that in this case there is no doubt that the registration fee of 6*d.* per package on hoes should be removed, and I would therefore request your Lordship's sanction to removing the registration fee on this article.

Again, in this case the loss of revenue will be nothing serious, and the planter naturally will be relieved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

No. 70.

65 above

Memorandum by Mr. Farnall on the Colonial Office Letter of September 23, 1898, *on the Administration, &c., of Northern Rhodesia.*

No 65 above.

THE Colonial Office letter answers two letters from the Foreign Office—one of the 18th October, 1897, proposing that the administration of Northern Rhodesia should be transferred to the Colonial Office; and the other of the 14th May, 1898, on the proposal made by the South Africa Company that Northern Rhodesia should be divided into two parts, each under a Deputy Administrator.

The reply to the first and most important letter is that Mr. Chamberlain thinks that Barotseland, or North-western Rhodesia, should be placed under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa (and, of course, transferred to the Colonial Office), but that North-eastern Rhodesia should remain under the Department of Government responsible for the British Central Africa Protectorate, the reason being that Barotseland has easy communication with the south, while the north-eastern portion of Rhodesia has communication with the Protectorate, and is likely, owing to similarity of climate, &c., to follow the same lines of development as the Protectorate.

Circumstances have no doubt changed somewhat since the proposal of 1897 was made. The colonization of Southern Rhodesia by white settlers has advanced rather quickly, but it does not appear that the British sphere north of the Zambezi, whether included in the Protectorate or in the Africa Company's territory, will ever be colonized in the same manner, on account of the tropical nature of the climate.

If Lord Salisbury agrees with Mr. Chamberlain's view that North-eastern Rhodesia should be placed under the control of the Commissioner at Zomba, it must be considered how effect can best be given to the several proposals, consequent on it, which are now made by the Colonial Office. But if Mr. Chamberlain's view is not accepted, and if the Colonial Office will consent to take over North-eastern as well as North-western Rhodesia, the following suggestions need not be considered.

The main point of the Colonial Office letter is that power should at once be taken to control British subjects, foreigners, and natives in Barotseland and North-eastern Rhodesia by setting up some satisfactory legislative authority. It appears that persons have lately left Southern Rhodesia for the north, and have committed acts of violence; finally, a number of men have proposed to "trek" to Bashokolumbwe—which we believe to be dependent on the Barotse Kingdom—and allege that the Chief is independent and has given them large grants of land. The "trek" has been stopped, at all events for the moment, by the issue of a Proclamation by the High Commissioner; it is, however, doubted at Cape Town whether it does more than threaten the would-be "trekker" with the "unknown."

But North-eastern Rhodesia and Barotseland, north and east of the Zambezi, are already under "The Africa Order in Council, 1889," because they form part of the "British sphere north of the Zambezi," which was constituted a "local jurisdiction" under Article 5 of the Order by the Consular Instruction of the 31st July, 1891. Those territories constitute in fact one "jurisdiction" under the Order with the British Central Africa Protectorate.

I do not see that anything has happened to change the position thus created, except in so far as relates to administration pure and simple, to what may properly be called the "executive" of the territory of North-eastern Rhodesia, which was vested in the Commissioner for the Central Africa Protectorate, acting on behalf of the South Africa Company, from February 1891 to November 1894, and after the latter date in the Company itself. But the position of legislative and judicial matters was in no way affected by these changes. Even since the transfer of the executive to the Company itself, judicial warrants have been granted to the Company's officers enabling them to hold Courts under the Africa Order in Council. Mr. Coryndon, Resident at the Barotse capital, has also received a Judicial Warrant under the same Order.

I think that the Africa Order and the Orders issued in connection with it do not give jurisdiction over the subjects of Chiefs whose territories lie within the limits of any jurisdiction constituted under the Order; neither do they give power to make legislative Regulations binding on such natives. The difficulty has in practice been got over in British Central Africa, where not a single Chief is now left who exercises judicial, legislative, or administrative powers, by allowing the British officers of the Protectorate Administration to exercise all these powers on the assumption that they are acting on behalf of the Chief. While there were Chiefs, the same result was attained by inducing or compelling the Chiefs to follow the advice of the Protectorate officers. This system relieves the Department of correspondence in regard to the government of natives and the administration of justice to them; but I cannot help thinking it dangerous. If anything went very wrong in these matters the Foreign Office might be blamed for not having set up some more regular system as one Chief after another ceased to exercise his functions. In the Colonial Protectorates, the natives come under practically the same system as British subjects as soon as the tribe breaks up or, as regards any individual member of the tribe, when he leaves it.

The want of any regular system in regard to the natives could easily be remedied by passing a short Order in Council giving the Protectorate Administration the same powers with regard to natives that it already possesses with regard to other persons, due allowance being made for native law and custom. Article 27 of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1894, given at p. 167 of the volume inclosed in the Colonial Office letter, suggests a suitable reservation in this respect.

Certain of the "Queen's Regulations" and Ordinances promulgated in Central Africa are possibly, I think, *ultra vires*, in that they purport to legislate for natives, *e.g.*, the Native Labour Regulation and the Military Force Ordinance, both of which assume that there is jurisdiction over natives and power to legislate for them.

The case of the would-be "trekkers" to Bashokolumbwe could easily be met under the Africa Order in Council, even in its present condition—that is without assuming jurisdiction over natives—by promulgating a "Queen's Regulation" to the effect that no person subject to the Order shall make any contract or bargain regarding land with any native without submitting it to the Commissioner, and that it shall not be valid unless he approves it, and, further, that any person subject to the Order attempting to act o an unapproved contract or bargain with a native and relating to land, shall be liable to fine for breach of the regulation. If jurisdiction were given over natives, a provisio might be adopted similar to that in Article 24 of the Order in Council of the 18th Jul 1894, given at p. 167 of the volume inclosed in the Colonial Office letter.

The following observations may be made on the several paragraphs of the Coloni Office letter after the second paragraph, to which the remarks already made mo especially apply.

§§ 3 and 4. These statements are accurate, and there is no reason to differ from th deductions made from them.

§ 5. This must be read with § 11. As already observed, Mr. Chamberlain doe not agree with the view expressed in the Foreign Office letter of the 18th Octobe 1897, that the more convenient arrangement is for the South Africa Company' territory to be all under the same Department. The Commissioner at Zomba i certainly well placed for exercising control over North-eastern Rhodesia. It ha already been arranged that there shall be one and the same military force for tha territory and for the Protectorate.

§ 6. When the British sphere north of the Zambezi was in 1891 constituted jurisdiction under the Africa Order in Council, it was generally believed that nearly th whole of the Barotse Kingdom, and perhaps the whole of it, lay north and east of th Zambezi, hence the application of the Africa Order to the British sphere *north* o the Zambezi. The Order has not yet been applied to the parts of the kingdom wes of the river, and that part is probably under no Order in Council at all. Th Africa Order could be extended to it; but if Barotseland is to be placed under th control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, it would be more convenien that the parts of it north and east of the Zambezi should be withdrawn from the Afric Order, and the whole placed under the Order of the 9th May, 1891, as proposed b the Colonial Office. The High Commissioner and the Colonial Office are already familia with the working of that Order, but not with the Africa Order. The Order of th 9th May, 1891, applies, like all other Orders used by the Colonial Office in thei Protectorates, to all persons, and does not except natives.

The question whether the existing Treaty with the Barotse King or the right which the Colonial Office hold to flow from the fact of Barotseland being under th protection of this country, allow the assumption of jurisdiction over natives, will be question for the Colonial Office to settle for themselves, if the proposal to plac Barotseland under the High Commissioner and consequently under the Colonial Offic is agreed to. This Office has no reason to wish to keep Barotseland. The question o the western frontier with the Portuguese Colonies on the west coast must in any cas be dealt with through this Department. A settlement with Portugal will certainly b facilitated by keeping the kingdom out of the administration of the South Afric Company, which is profoundly distrusted by the Portuguese Government.

§ 7. If North-eastern Rhodesia is to be placed under the control of the Commissioner at Zomba, I think that it would be very inconvenient to adopt "The Order i Council of the 8th May, 1891." The only advantage would be that it would giv jurisdiction in administrative, judicial, and legislative matters over natives; but it woul be anomalous that the Commissioner's powers should be greater in this respect i North-eastern Rhodesia than in the Central African Protectorate, his immediate spher of action. It would be better to give him such powers, which are, I think, needed by altering the Africa Order in Council, and thus to have the whole territory under hi control administered according to one and the same Order.

I do not see that there can be any objection to the Company levying revenue i North-eastern Rhodesia, if the suggested jurisdiction over natives is taken, the Commissioner's legislative and other powers will be sufficient to prevent improper taxation an improper use within the territory of the money collected. But it is quite improbabl that the revenue collected will even nearly cover the cost of administration and defence and there will, therefore, be no surplus which could be spent in an improper manner. I should be noted that the Company already levy customs duties, and they will certainl object to being prevented from levying what revenue they properly can towards meetin the expenses of administration and defence.

§§ 8 and 9. These paragraphs are apparently intended to show how the Foreig Office could arrange for fiscal legislation if North-eastern Rhodesia were put under th Order of the 9th May, 1891. But I think that, as said above, it will be better to kee to the Africa Order. If the Order were amended so as to give jurisdiction over natives it would afford a proper basis for the taxation and government of the natives, especiall for the military or police force, one of the points to which our attention is called at the end of § 9.

§ 10. The officers of the Protectorate administer English law in the Courts they hold under the Africa Order in Council, and the officers of the Company ought to be doing the same in the Courts they now hold in Northern Rhodesia. It would be convenient to let that arrangement stand. As yet no "Queen's Regulations" have been issued for Northern Rhodesia. It would be convenient to apply to that territory all those now in force in the Protectorate, so as to simplify the Commissioner's task of control.

I presume that the Commissioner's control would be exercised under an agreement with the Company, enforced if necessary by an Order in Council. It does not, however, appear to me that an Order will be necessary. The basis of the agreement might be that all appointments and promotions must have the assent of the Secretary of State or of the Commissioner; that the Secretary of State may remove officers; that the Company will, of course, be at liberty to propose legislative measures for enactment under the Africa Order in Council; that the Company's officers shall send to Zomba copies of important Reports; that the Commissioner shall have power of inspection and visitation himself or by the Deputy Commissioner; that, in consideration of the extra work thrown on him, the Company should pay him a salary of, say, 300*l.* to 500*l.* The question of the Company's fiscal powers has been dealt with under § 7.

As regards the last words of the paragraph, officers in the Protectorate are appointed by the Secretary of State, but their work is allotted to them by the Commissioner. Under the suggested arrangement with the Company the Commissioner would, in North-eastern Rhodesia, have a veto both as to original appointments and as to posts.

§ 11. These matters have already been dealt with.

§ 12. This is a matter for the consideration of the Colonial Office, under whom the administration of Barotseland would be placed.

Such parts of this Memorandum as may be approved would form the substance of a reply to the Colonial Office.

H. F.

Foreign Office, October 8, 1898.

P.S.—Doubts have been expressed as to how far a Treaty by which a native Sovereign acknowledges the Protectorate of this country confers on the latter jurisdiction over the natives of the protected State, but the accompanying Report from the Law Officers removes them. (Law Officers to the Colonial Office, February 14, 1895.)

Mr. Sharpe has had to postpone his departure for his post owing to an attack of influenza, and can therefore be consulted on all these matters. I have been in correspondence with him on them.

H. F.

No. 71.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 10, 1898.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th July last, respecting the proposed rearming of the armed forces of the British Central Africa Protectorate, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that he would be much obliged if the Marquess of Lansdowne would cause him to be furnished with an estimate of the cost of 1,050 sets of accoutrements and 180,000 rounds of ammunition for the ·303 rifle.

The expense of packing the above, as also the 1,200 new pattern ·303 rifles, which it is proposed to order, should also be given.

His Lordship would further be glad to know what would be the cost, including packing, of 400 additional new pattern rifles, 400 sets of accoutrements, and 80,000 rounds of ammunition for them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 72.

Foreign Office to Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, October 10, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform you that he is desirous of ascertaining what would be the cost of dispatching to British Central Africa 1,600 rifles of ·303 calibre, 1,450 sets of accoutrements, 260,000 rounds of ammunition for them; and I am to request that you will furnish him with this information.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

[illegible]

No. 73.

British South Africa Company to Foreign Office.—(Received October 12.)

Sir,

15, *St. Swithin's Lane, London, October* 11, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State—

1. Copy of a Concession which was granted by Lewanika, King of the Barotse nation, with the advice and consent of his Councillors, to Captain the Honourable Arthur Lawley, Deputy Administrator of Bulawayo, and as representing the British South Africa Company upon the 25th June last at a meeting held at the Victoria Falls, at which Major R. T. Coryndon, Her Majesty's Resident Commissioner for Barotseland, was also present.

2. Copy of a letter of the same date addressed by King Lewanika to Captain Lawley.

3. Map of Lewanika's territory indicating the limits of the reserved area referred to in the above letter.

I am to submit that the terms of the above Concession are of the nature contemplated by the 3rd Article of the Company's Charter, which empowers the Company —subject to the consent of a Principal Secretary of State—to extend from time to time its administrative and commercial rights. My Directors are anxious that the terms which have been provisionally agreed upon should be embodied immediately in formal Agreements. I am, accordingly, to ask that the question of the ratification of the Concession may receive the early and favourable consideration of the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. F. JONES, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 73.

Concession granted by King Lewanika to Captain Lawley.

KNOW all men whom it may concern that I, Lewanika, paramount Chief or King of the Barotse nation or people, for myself and my heirs and successors, and for my people, with the advice and consent of the Council of my nation at a full meeting held at the Victoria Falls on the 25th day of June, 1898, have agreed, and do hereby agree, for the considerations mentioned below, to give to Captain the Honourable Arthur Lawley, representing the British South Africa Company, or to its assigns, the sole absolute and exclusive perpetual right and power to do the following acts free of any royalty or deduction over the whole of the territory of the said nation, or any future extension thereof, including all subject and dependent territory:—

(*a*.) To carry on any manufacturing, commercial, or other trading business.

(*b*.) To search for, dig, win, and keep diamonds, gold, coal, oil, and all other precious stones, minerals, or substances.

(*c*.) To construct, improve, equip, work, and manage public works, railways, tramways, roads, bridges, lighting, waterworks, and all other works and conveniences of general or public utility.

(*d.*) To carry on the business of banking in all its branches.

(*e.*) To buy, sell, refine, manipulate, mint, and deal in precious stones, specie, coin, and all other metals and minerals.

(*f.*) To manufacture and import arms and ammunition of all kinds.

(*g.*) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the exercise, attainment, or protection of all or any of the rights, powers, and Concessions hereby granted, and to grant to the British South Africa Company administrative rights to deal with, and adjudicate upon all cases between white men and between white men and natives, it being clearly understood that all cases between natives shall be left to the King to deal with and dispose of.

And I further agree and bind myself and my successors and nation not to give or enter into any Agreement, Concession, Treaty, or alliance with any person, Company, or State, it being understood that this Agreement shall be considered in the light of a Treaty or alliance made between my said Barotse nation and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, but nothing written in this Agreement shall otherwise affect my Constitutional power or authority as Chief of the said nation, or give the Company the right to any other land than for mining and trading purposes, but the British South Africa Company shall have the right to make grants of land for farming purposes in any portion of the Batoka or Mashakulumbwe country to white men approved by the King.

The British South Africa Company undertaking that the native lands, villages, cattle posts, gardens, and fountains shall be in no way interfered with, and in consideration of the above, I, Arthur Lawley, on behalf of the said Company, hereby undertake and agree to protect the said King and nation from all outside interference or attack, but the Company shall not be obliged to interfere in any matter concerning the King's power and authority over any of his own subjects.

The Company further agrees that it will aid and assist in the education and civilization of the native subjects of the King by the establishment, maintenance, and endowment of schools and industrial establishments, and by the extension and equipment of telegraphs and of regular services of postal and transport communications, and, as a sign of the amicable relations between the King and the Company, the Company hereby undertakes and agrees to appoint and maintain a British Resident, with a suitable suite and escort, to reside permanently with the King.

The Company undertakes to prevent, as far as possible, white men from entering the country by any drifts other than those known as Kazungula, Victoria Falls, and Wankies, and to prevent the entry of any persons across the River Zambezi above Kazungula.

The Company further stipulates that no official or employé of theirs will be allowed to hunt elephants or game of any description without the consent of the King, that the elephants in the country are the exclusive property of the King, provided always that the above clause will not interfere with the right of any official or employé of the Company to shoot game for the purpose of food, always excepting elephants.

The Company further agrees that the country will not be thrown open for immigration without the consent of the King and his people.

The Company acknowledges the rights of the natives to iron found in the country, and that the iron mines which are already worked by them will be their exclusive property, viz., Kachenge, Kabako, Lezowe, Motando, Kataba, Kamoengo, Dunda, Salala, and Mosinbisi. This, however, does not mean that the natives have the exclusive right to all the iron found in the country, with the exception of the mines previously mentioned.

The British South Africa Company agrees to reserve from prospecting for the exclusive use of the King and his people a strip of country on the left or east bank of the Majili River known as the Luangula, Simatauga, and Lonzi forests.

The British South Africa Company further agrees to reserve from prospecting and devote to the exclusive use of the King and his people that portion of the Barotse Valley proper stretching from a point on the Zambezi River known as Mboe Hill, about 40 miles above Lialui, on the north, to Sinonga on the south, and bounded on either side by the Mosito or Sand belts.

The British South Africa Company further agrees to reserve for the use of the King and his people all trees suitable for canoe building on the banks of the rivers running into the Zambezi River on its left (northern) bank between the Nugwesi and Kabompo Rivers inclusive.

The British South Africa Company further agrees to grant to the King and his people the right to take for their own use, and without any restriction whatsoever, such pieces of white silicious granite as are requisite as anvils in the working of iron or other metals.

The British South Africa Company agrees to use its best endeavours to preserve all game in the district known as Diowa, lying north-west of Lialui on the right (west) bank of the Zambezi River, and south of the Lower Lungwi-Bungo River; also the Lechwee, Sitatunga, and Pookoo antelope on the lower reaches of the Luena River; also the Lechwee and Pookoo antelope, in the Barotse Valley proper.

The British South Africa Company further agrees to protect as far as possible from interference the natives living on either bank of the Luanginga and Nyengo Rivers, within 40 miles of Lialui, and also the natives living in the country between the Majili and Luena Rivers, and between the Zambezi River and the waggon road.

I, Lewanika, do promise to continue in my endeavours for the suppression of slavery and witchcraft in my country, and will aid and assist the Company in their efforts for the same object.

And the British South Africa Company undertakes and agrees to pay to the said Chief or King, and to his successors in perpetuity, an annual sum of 850*l.*, or the equivalent thereof in trading goods, at the option of the King, such subsidy to be in satisfaction and inclusive of the Royalty agreed upon by the King and M. H. Ware on the part of the country known as Ware's Concession or the Batoka country.

And the British South Africa Company binds itself to respect the feelings of the people by not commencing mining operations in the country between the waggon road and the river from Shesheke and Lialui without the consent of the King.

Inclosure 2 in No. 73.

King Lewanika to Captain Lawley.

My Friend Captain Lawley, *Victoria Falls, Zambezi River, June* 25, 1898.

I AM writing you this letter, which is to be attached to the new Concession which we have been talking about for the past few days.

My Councillors were present at all these interviews, and we clearly understand everything that is written in the new Concession. We are perfectly satisfied with everything that is written in the new Concession, and are ready to change it for the one which now exists, and which is known as the "Lochner Concession," provided that a clause be added to the following effect, namely:—

"The British South Africa Company agrees to reserve from prospecting the whole area of the country within the following boundaries:—

"*Northern Boundary.*—From the head waters of the Dongue River along the Dongue and Kabompo Rivers to the junction of the Kabompo and Zambezi Rivers.

"*Western and Southern Boundary.*—From the junction of the Kabompo and Zambezi Rivers along the Zambezi River to its junction with the Majili River.

"*Eastern Boundary.*—From the junction of the Zambezi and Majili Rivers along the Majili River to its head-waters, thence northward along the line of the watershed to the head-waters of the Dongue River, as per map attached.

"Such reservation to be withdrawn in the event of payable gold not being discovered in the country referred to in the Concession as being withim my dominion and outside the above specified area.

"Such reservation does not imply the exclusion of traders and other travellers."

I am, with greetings, your friend.

(Signed) LEWANIKA.

(Signed) LITIA-LEWANIKA.
NGAMBELLA, his × mark.
TEOMBA-NYEKWA.
NAMAYAMBA, his × mark.

As witness:
(Signed) JACOB MOSHABESHA.

No. 74.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 13, 1898.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has had under his consideration your letter of the 2nd ultimo respecting the rearming of the military forces of the British Central Africa Protectorate, and I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that he is in communication with the War Office and with the Crown Agents for the Colonies with a view to obtaining the particulars for which the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury ask as to the cost of the new rifles, accoutrements, and ammunition, and also as to the expense of forwarding them to the Protectorate.

The Lords Commissioners are correct in assuming that it is proposed to arm the additional force required for policing Northern Rhodesia with the same weapon as that to be carried by the rest of the forces, viz., the ·303 rifles.

It was Mr. Sharpe—not Major Forbes—who drew up the Estimate for arming this force, which is contained in Section E of Inclosure 2 to the South Africa Company's letter of the 14th March last, and he put the cost of the rifles required at the rate for Martini-Henrys; the item in question, now that the new ·303 rifle is to be supplied, should, as you point out, be about 925*l.* instead of 500*l.*

It is not, however, thought that there is any likelihood of the sum in the same paragraph of the Estimate for accoutrements, miscellaneous stores, and ammunition (for rifles) being exceeded; for it has been found possible to dispense with the item of ammunition for the 7-prs. and Maxim guns. The total estimate for equipment will, therefore, only exceed by 200*l.* to 250*l.* that given in the inclosure to the South Africa Company's letter, and this slight increase will be more than covered by the saving accruing under several other sub-heads, from the fact that the Estimate is for a whole year, while many of the expenses will not have begun to run till long after the beginning of the first year. This will not, of course, be the case in subsequent years, but in those subsequent years there will not be the initial expenditure to meet which has to be incurred during the current year.

I am to request you to inform the Lords Commissioners that, in these circumstances, Lord Salisbury concurs in Mr. Sharpe's opinion that there is no danger of the proposed lump-sum of 8,000*l.* a-year to be paid by the South Africa Company proving insufficient to cover the whole additional cost thrown on the Protectorate by undertaking the policing of Northern Rhodesia.

As regards the date from which the payment of 8,000*l.* a-year by the British South Africa Company is to commence, I am to inclose, for their Lordships' information, a copy of a letter addressed to the Company proposing that it should be paid as from the 1st April last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 75.

Foreign Office to British South Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 13, 1898.

I HAVE laid before the Marquess of Salisbury your letter of the 29th ultimo, in which you express the concurrence of the British South Africa Company in the proposed arrangement that a fixed amount of 8,000*l.* shall be contributed by them annually towards the cost of policing Northern Rhodesia and the British Central Africa Protectorate, leaving the whole of the necessary arrangements to be carried out by Her Majesty's Government, in accordance with the scheme already agreed upon.

Lord Salisbury would be glad to learn whether the Company are prepared to commence the payment in question as from the 1st April last. This date is suggested by Her Majesty's Commissioner as equitable, and for the following reasons: The Protectorate has been charged with the policing of the region since the suppression of Mpeseni's rebellion. Much of the cost involved in increasing the force did not accrue, or will not accrue, till after the date of that event, but, on the other hand, the initial and non-recurrent expenditure for the scheme will be far heavier during the first than during any subsequent year. If the first annual payment is made as from the date suggested, the normal sum of 8,000*l.* will, in Mr. Sharpe's opinion, suffice to cover initial expenditure and also the extra cost borne by the Protectorate since the end of the operations against Mpeseni. The 1st April has the further advantage of being the first day of the financial year of the Protectorate.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 76.

British South Africa Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 14.)

Sir,

St. Swithin's Lane, London, October 12, 1898.

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 29th ultimo, in regard to the proposed utilization of the services of Major Colin Harding, C.M.G., in connection with the native police contingent for Northern Rhodesia, I am instructed to inform you that my Directors have lately heard with regret that it is Colonel Manning's present intention to place the native levies under the command of an Imperial officer from the Indian army, to whom Major Harding will be subordinate.

I am to point out that the effect of this arrangement will be to deprive Major Harding of the rank which he has previously held in the Company's service, and to emphasize the hardships which would be occasioned to that officer by deprivation of a rank to which he was promoted by the Commandant-General, Sir R. Martin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., in recognition of exceptionally meritorious services, for which, in addition, the honour of appointment as a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George has lately been conferred upon him.

My Directors desire to direct your attention to the terms of Sir Richard Martin's despatch of the 15th November, 1897, which, besides testifying to Major Harding's unvarying gallantry in action, specially refers to his unusual ability in the handling of South African natives. They fear that, if no change is made in the proposed arrangement, the services of an officer of tried value and experience, in whom they have every confidence, will be lost to the Company, and would, accordingly, ask that the matter may receive further and favourable consideration, with a view to Major Harding being left in command of the native contingent, subject only to the orders of Colonel Manning.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. F. JONES, *Secretary.*

No. 77.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 15.)

Sir,

War Office, October 14, 1898.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd September, intimating Mr. Balfour's concurrence with the general idea of raising in the British Central Africa Protectorate troops serving under the Army Act and available for general employment, and requesting that, before any steps are taken to carry the project into effect, a detailed scheme and estimate of cost might be sent for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I am now directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you the accompanying draft scheme, showing the main lines of the proposals for the establishment of a force consisting of two battalions, serving alternately in British Central Africa and the Mauritius, and formed from the existing personnel, together with a new battalion locally recruited. An estimate of the cost of the proposed new battalion is also attached.

I am to request that you will be good enough to cause Lord Lansdowne to be made acquainted with any observations which the Marquess of Salisbury may have to make upon the draft scheme and estimate.

Although Lord Lansdowne fears it is now impracticable to arrange that a battalion should be sent to Mauritius before the commencement of the rainy season should Lord Salisbury approve of the scheme, yet the Secretary of State for War, on the advice of Mr. Sharpe, suggests that the inclosed telegram be sent to local Lieutenant-

Colonel Manning, the Acting Commissioner, so that a commencement may be made in enlisting and drilling the men.

Lord Lansdowne desires me to mention that the scheme was submitted to Mr. Sharpe, and modified at his suggestion, and that, generally, he is sanguine of our obtaining successful results.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. KNOX.

Inclosure 1 in No. 77.

Draft Scheme for Force for Service in British Central Africa and Mauritius.

THE force will be under the Army Act, and will be available for general service. It will consist of two battalions, one formed by the present British Central Africa force, and one to be raised in the Protectorate under the conditions of this scheme.

The battalions will be stationed in British Central Africa and the Mauritius alternately. The establishment of the battalion now to be raised will be: 1 Officer Commanding, 1 second in command, 1 Lieutenant (Adjutant and Quarter-Master), 8 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Battalion Sergeant-Major, all Europeans, and 8 companies, each consisting of 1 colour-sergeant, Sikh or European, and 130 non-commissioned officers and men, all natives from the Protectorate. The officers, Warrant Officers, and colour-sergeants to engage to serve three years, if required; the men for three years, if possible, and, if not, then for two years.

Local Lieutenant-Colonel Manning is proposed for the command of the battalion that first goes to the Mauritius, which will have the above establishment. The home battalion will be at such strength as may be required; will remain at the disposal of the Officer Administering the Protectorate; will be reorganized on the lines of the Mauritius battalion; and will be available for any arrangements that have been made with the British South Africa Company as to policing part of their territory.

The uniforms, rations, and interpreters (at the rate in the first instance of one per company) will be provided and paid for as in the British Central Africa Protectorate Budget. The present rates of pay in the Protectorate will be continued, but, when serving away therefrom, the native troops will receive 50 per cent. additional pay, and, if necessary, an increase of ration money. They will be provided with hutting materials, and will build their own huts in Mauritius, as now in Africa.

The whole corps will be under War Office administration, and this Office will guarantee the maintenance in British Central Africa of an efficient battalion in return for an annual contribution from local revenue of an amount equal to the cost of the existing battalion.

The estimate of cost attached is intended to indicate the probable expenditure for only the main items, exclusive of arms and equipment, ammunition, hutting materials, &c. It is not certain whether officers will come forward on the terms offered, and, with contingencies, it is considered that the total expenditure may reach 20,000*l.*

Rough Estimate of Annual Cost.

[See p. 16, Parliamentary Report "Africa, No. 9 (1898)," and p. 9, Estimates for British Central Africa Protectorate for 1898–99.]

	£
Pay, inclusive of all allowances:—	
Officer Commanding	700
Second in command	600
Lieutenant (Adjutant and Quarter-Master)..	350
8 officers acting as Captains at 350*l.*	2,800
8 Lieutenants at 300*l.*	2,400
Battalion Sergeant-Major	150
8 Sikh colour-sergeants at 75*l.*	600
Rations for 8 Sikhs at 1*l.* a-month	96

32 Yao sergeants at 10*s.* a-month + 5*s.**	288
32 Yao corporals at 7*s.* a-month + 3*s.* 6*d.**	202
16 Yao buglers at 10*s.* a-month + 5*s.**	144
960 Yao privates at 5*s.* a-month + 2*s.* 6*d.**	4,320
Rations for 1,040 Yaos at 2*s.* 6*d.* a-month	1,560
8 interpreters at 50*l.*, approximate	400
Outfit allowances	350
Passages of Europeans and Sikhs	400
Clothing for 1,040 Yaos at 12*s.* a man per annum	624
	15,984

* While serving out of the Protectorate.

Inclosure 2 in No. 77.

Draft telegram to Acting Commissioner Manning.

THE War Office desire to raise a battalion for service in Mauritius in the first instance, and for any other place out of British Central Africa where it may be required. The intention is to expand the existing force, and, probably, to have eventually two battalions, one serving in Central Africa, and the other abroad. Mr. Sharpe has been consulted, and, while assuring the Secretary of State of your capacity, doubts whether you would be willing to leave Central Africa for service in Mauritius or elsewhere, and he deprecates any decision being given as to the exact conditions of pay, rations, or composition of the force until you have had an opportunity of expressing your views in the War Office. It is understood that you will return home as soon as Mr. Sharpe reaches Central Africa, and you are desired to call at the War Office on your return to England. Will you now take steps to expand the existing battalion, enlisting for general service up to 700 additional Yaos or Atongas on three years' engagement, not more than two to be out of Central Africa. You are authorized to ask for any more officers absolutely required, and for Sikhs as instructors, but it is eventually hoped to eliminate the Sikhs, substituting British non-commissioned officers for the battalion while in Mauritius, and educating Yaos up to the duties of section leaders. The pay proposed is for sergeants, 10*s.*; corporals, 7*s.*; buglers, 10*s.*; privates, 5*s.* per month; rations, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a-month. While serving out of Africa, it is proposed, if you concur, to increase the monthly pay by one-half. When the battalions are separated, that for service in Mauritius would have a Captain and Lieutenant for each company, and a total strength of 1,040. Uniforms, rations, and interpreters would be paid for according to your present rates while in the Protectorate. It is proposed eventually that the whole corps shall be administered by the War Office, which will guarantee the maintenance of an efficient battalion in British Central Africa in return for an annual contribution from local revenues of an amount proportionate per head to the cost of the existing battalion.

The enlistment of men under this scheme will not interfere with additions required for Northern Rhodesia, and should not be carried at once beyond numbers which you can efficiently train with your present officers and arms.

No. 78.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 18.)

Sir, *Downing Street, October* 17, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th October inquiring the cost of dispatching 1,600 rifles of ·303 calibre, 1,450 sets of accoutrements, and 260,000 cartridges to British Central Africa.

2. In reply, I have to state that we cannot give an estimate without further particulars, but, if replies can be given to the questions detailed below, the information required can be readily obtained.

(1.) Are the "rifles" to be Magazine rifles, Martini-Enfield rifles, or Martini-Enfield rifled carbines (artillery pattern)?

(2.) Is any sort of bayonet required?

The pattern "'88," a short sword-bayonet used by the guards and infantry of the line would be suitable for any of the three rifles, and the pattern of sword-bayonet known as "'87," which is longer than the pattern "'88," can, we understand, be used with the Martini-Enfield rifle, as well as a bayonet known as the "Martini-Enfield," of which we have no particulars. The pattern of scabbard required would, of course, depend on the form of bayonet selected.

(3.) It is presumed that the usual accessories, such as pull-throughs and oil bottles, would be wanted, and it would probably be well to send out a proportion of spare parts with the arms.

(4.) Are the accoutrements to be of brown, black, or buff leather, and of what should a "set" consist, and how many rounds of ammunition is it desired should be carried? A belt, frog, two pouches (of almost any pattern), rifle or carbine sling, haversack, valise, valise braces (which are also of use to sustain the weight of the ammunition pouches), water bottle with its carriage, mess tin and cover, or great-coat strap or straps may all be included in a "set" of accoutrements, and bandoliers are sometimes used either in addition to or in place of pouches. Of course, the omission of any item makes a difference in the total cost, which is also materially affected by the particular pattern selected.

(5.) Presumably, the 260,000 cartridges would be ball, charged with cordite, and provided with the ordinary service bullet, but a certain quantity of blank ammunition for practice would also seem to be required.

(6.) Would it be necessary to pack all the articles in porter loads of about 65 lbs. weight? If so, would small-arm ammunition boxes, holding 750 catridges apiece, and weighing, when full, about 56 lbs., be suitable?

3. As it is possible that no information beyond that furnished in your letter may be at present available, we submit the following observations for consideration:—

(1.) The Colonial Constabulary forces in West Africa, as well as the West African Frontier Force, are armed with the Martini-Enfield artillery carbine, of ·303 calibre, and the pattern "'88" sword-bayonet, but the Martini-Enfield rifle (which is longer than the carbine) and bayonet is the arm which the War Office authorities usually suggest for the rearmament of Colonial forces adopting weapons of ·303 calibre. We believe that the supply of rifles of this pattern has been suggested to Lord Salisbury by the Marquess of Lansdowne in substitution for the Snider rifles demanded for British Central Africa in Indent No. 144 of the 16th December (Requisition 27, 682). Pending Lord Salisbury's decision on the point raised by the War Office, this demand has not at present been complied with.

Both the Martini-Enfield rifle and carbine are single firers, and the Magazine rifle use by the British infantry is not in general use in any Colony or Protectorate for which we act.

(2.) The accoutrements at present in use in British Central Africa are of brown leather, and include valise braces of a special pattern and two pouches (which would not, in our opinion, be very suitable for use with ·303 ammunition), and also a very serviceable water bottle.

Brown leather accoutrements are generally considered the most suitable for foreign service, but the Uganda rifles are equipped in buff, and the West African Constabularies in black. There is practically no difference between the cost of brown and black accoutrements, but buff leather is much more expensive.

Common "snake hook" furniture for fastening the waist belt is the description most suited for colonial use. Besides being more convenient in wear, it is cheaper and more readily obtainable than "lockets" of any special design, and it is at present used in British Central Africa.

(3.) It is desirable to secure uniformity in the pattern of ammunition box used for colonial services, and we therefore strongly recommend the adoption of the 750-round ammunition box above referred to, which has recently been adopted for use for inland and field transport in West Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) M. F. OMMANNEY.

No. 79.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. MacDonell.

(No. 113. Africa.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 19, 1898.

THE Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires called on the 6th instant, and, in conversation with Sir Thomas Sanderson, spoke of the statement that had appeared in the press to the effect that the British South Africa Company had obtained, by agreement with Lewanika, complete control over Barotseland; he also inquired what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the *modus vivendi* respecting the Barotse Kingdom, which had now expired.

M. de Castro was instructed to make a full reservation with regard to the rights of Portugal, which could not be affected by the reported action of the South Africa Company. He added that the Portuguese Government had proposed a prolongation of the existing *modus vivendi*, and were still waiting for an answer.

Sir Thomas Sanderson told M. de Castro that no official information had been received respecting Lewanika's reported action, and that he was able neither to confirm it nor to say what action Her Majesty's Government would take if the press reports should prove to be true.

In any case, Agreements made between the Company and Lewanika obviously could not affect rights of Portugal under her Agreements with Great Britain.

Sir Thomas Sanderson added that, as regards the frontiers and the extent of the Barotse Kingdom, Her Majesty's Government would soon communicate their views to the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 80.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received October 24.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, October* 22, 1898.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, replying by direction of the Marquess of Salisbury to the letter from this Department of the 2nd ultimo relative to (1) the rearming of the British Central Africa Protectorate Military Force; (2) the arrangements for policing Northern Rhodesia.

My Lords will await a further communication respecting the first question. As regards the second, I am to say that their Lordships accept the assurance that, in the opinion of the Secretary of State and Mr. Sharpe, the total cost of the scheme to the Protectorate will be fully covered by the proposed payment of 8,000*l.* a-year to be made by the British South Africa Company, and they sanction the carrying out of the arrangement.

Their Lordships, however, would ask how the pension charge for staff and Sikhs has been calculated. Officers' Pension Fund is put at 100*l.* per annum, or 7½ per cent. on the pay charge of 1,325*l.* (supposing the Clerk to be included), and the Sikh Pension Fund is put at 90*l.* per annum, or over 11 per cent. on their pay charge of 800*l.*

My Lords note that the Company is being asked to commence payment as from the 1st April, 1898.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 81.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 25.)

(No. 134. Central Africa.)

My Lord,

Zomba, August 30, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's wire No. 7 with reference to this Administration taking steps to organize troops for the policing of Northern Rhodesia, and I have the honour to confirm my wire in reply thereto.

It is my intention, as soon as I can spare an officer, to at once commence to raise 200 West Nyasa Yaos, and to take over 150 Atonga which have already been raised in Northern Rhodesia, to complete the total number of troops authorized, viz., 350. I can take this in hand at once without waiting for details of the scheme, as your Lordship's wire informs me that the terms of payment are to be identical with those in force in the armed forces of this Protectorate.

Major Harding is at present in Northern Rhodesia, and will therefore take command of one of the two companies which we are about to organize. I have directed Major Harding to make his head-quarters not far from the present Fort Manning, in Mpezeni's country, as this will be more convenient for us to commence training and disciplining the newly-raised troops.

In my wire, I mentioned to your Lordship that I considered that it would be necessary for officers of the regular army to be appointed as officers of the troops about to be raised, because I consider that, for the training and efficiency of these troops, only regular officers should be employed. Not only for this reason, but also because I think that officers of the regular army are more amenable to discipline which they have been used to from the commencement of their careers; but I also think that they do much better out here in charge of troops than men who have not had a military training.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

No. 82.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir.

Foreign Office, October 25, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a letter from Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for British Central Africa,* inclosing one from Messrs. Rennie, Son, and Co. respecting the fortnightly service which they at present maintain to Chinde, the port of the British Central Africa Protectorate.

You will see that Messrs. Rennie state that they are now running their ships at a loss, and that, unless some means can be found to assist them by way of the grant of a subsidy, they will be obliged to return to the old monthly service, a step which would undoubtedly not only hamper the growing trade of British Central Africa, but prove of great inconvenience to the Administration and to the traders of the Protectorate in their relations with this country.

Lord Salisbury is aware, from your letter of the 18th August last, of the objections entertained by the Lords Commissioners to the policy of granting subsidies to navigation for the purpose of encouraging trade until that policy has received Parliamentary sanction, but, in view of the fact that Messrs. Rennie and Co. are running a fortnightly service to Chinde for the benefit of the British Central Africa Protectorate, and that, moreover, they carry the British homeward mails from Chinde to Durban for nothing, their case appears to his Lordship to be a special one, which does not come within the categories mentioned in the Treasury letter of the 18th August last, as outside those in which a claim for subsidy is admissible under present rules.

I am to request that you will express to the Lords Commissioners Lord Salisbury's hope that they will share this view, and that they will be able to come to some arrangement with Messrs. Rennie and Co. which would prevent the threatened suspension of the service at present so usefully carried on by that firm.

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* No. 25.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 83.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 28, 1898.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has had under his consideration your letter of the 9th ultimo respecting the leave arrangements of European officers in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

He has caused a set of Regulations to be drawn up, giving effect generally to the suggestions on the subject which have been made by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and I am to request that in laying before them the inclosed draft* you will state that, while his Lordship cannot but regret that they should have found themselves unable to agree to the whole of his previous proposals in the matter, he is prepared to give a trial to those now inclosed.

Lord Salisbury takes note of the decision of the Lords Commissioners in regard to the proposed allowance to the Deputy Commissioner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 84.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 31, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a letter from the British South Africa Company,† asking for his Lordship's sanction to a Concession which has recently been granted to the Company by Lewanika, King of the Barotse.

Lord Salisbury would be glad to learn what answer Mr. Chamberlain considers should be returned to the Company.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 85.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 31, 1898.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has been in further correspondence with the War Office on the subject of your letter of the 23rd August last respecting the proposed alteration in the constitution of the armed force of British Central Africa, and I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, copy of a letter from that Department,‡ making certain proposals in the matter.

Before, however, sending off the telegram which the Secretary of State for War proposes for dispatch to Colonel Manning, Lord Salisbury wishes to be assured that Mr. Chamberlain concurs in its terms.

His Lordship would also be glad to be favoured with any observations which Mr. Chamberlain may have to offer on the War Office letter, and the draft scheme therein inclosed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

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* Inclosure in No. 99.

† No. 73.

‡ No. 77.

No. 86.

Foreign Office to Commissioner Sharpe.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 3, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th September, reporting the result of your recent visit to Lisbon to discuss with the Governor-General of Mozambique certain questions relative to British Central Africa.

Her Majesty's Government approve the arrangements come to in the matter as recorded in the Memorandum which is alluded to in your despatch under reply, and of which a copy has been received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, and I am to express to you Lord Salisbury's satisfaction at the successful result of your negotiations.

It is very desirable that no ambiguity should be left as to the frontier of British Central Africa and the Province of Mozambique north of the Zambezi and west of the Shiré, and I am to request that you will furnish his Lordship with any observations you may have to offer as to the best means of effecting this result, having regard to the arrangements which you will have to make on your return to your post for carrying out the provisional settlements recently agreed on.

His Lordship wishes in particular to know whether, according to the opinion which you will be able to form, after going over the ground, to arrange the provisional frontier on the Ruo–Mlanje–Chilwa line, the definition of that line in the Treaty of the 11th June, 1891, with Portugal, is at all ambiguous or likely to give rise to discussion. His Lordship also wishes to have your opinion, so far as you may be able to form one, on the same points with regard to the Chilwa–Nyasa line.

With regard to this latter line, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon has been instructed to ask the Portuguese Government if they concur in the view that it was intended to strike Lake Chiuta at the northern end. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that it would be hard to dispute the accuracy of this contention, as otherwise the line could hardly be said to "follow" the eastern shore of the lake. Moreover, the *modus vivendi* makes specific mention of the eastern shore as the provisional frontier.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 87.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received November 8.)

Sir,

Downing Street, November 7, 1898.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st October, and, in reply, I am to state, for the information of the Marquess of Salisbury, that Mr. Chamberlain concurs in the terms of the telegram which the Secretary of State for War proposes to dispatch to Colonel Manning respecting the alteration to be made in the constitution of the armed force of British Central Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRED. GRAHAM.

No. 88.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. MacDonell.

(No. 125. Africa.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 8, 1898.

I HAVE had under my consideration Mr. Conway Thornton's despatch No. 84, Africa, of the 12th September, giving an account of the proceedings on the occasion of the recent visit of Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for British Central Africa to Lisbon, and inclosing papers in connection with the arrangements then come to with the Portuguese authorities with regard to certain outstanding questions in East Africa.

You should inform the Portuguese Government that Her Majesty's Government accept the arrangement recorded in the Memorandum which forms Inclosure 3 in Mr. Thornton's despatch, and that they agree to the exclusion of the alternative arrangement respecting Chikusis' Angoniland.

You should further inform them that Her Majesty's Government also assent to the proposal that the acceptance of this Memorandum by the British and Portuguese Governments shall be considered as equivalent to an exchange of notes.

I have to request that you will also express to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the recent negotiations have led to a result equally acceptable to both Governments.

You should at the same time take the opportunity of saying that Her Majesty's Government conclude that the necessary instructions will be sent to the local Portuguese officials to co-operate with those who will be nominated for the purpose by Mr. Sharpe in carrying out the various boundary arrangements set forth in the Memorandum inclosed in your despatch under reply.

You should at the same time inquire whether the Portuguese Government share the view of Her Majesty's Government that the intention of section 2 of Article I of the Treaty of the 11th June, 1891, was that the line of demarcation between British and Portuguese territory should strike Lake Chiuta at the northern end. The Article does not say whether the northern end or the southern is intended. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the northern end is obviously meant, for if the line be drawn to the southern end of the lake it cannot be said to "follow" its eastern shore. Moreover, the "*modus vivendi* of 1893" makes specific mention of the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta as the frontier. The *modus vivendi* fixed a provisional frontier only. But in this case, and although the delimitation is provisional, the terms have a declaratory value.

Her Majesty's Government would be particularly glad if early, and, if necessary, telegraphic instructions could be sent to the Portuguese authorities respecting the delimitation of the new area of the British Concession at Chinde, in order that Mr. Sharpe, who left for his post on the 22nd October, might see to the matter immediately on his arrival on the coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 89.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Foreign Office, November* 9, 1898.

THE War Office desire to raise a battalion for service in Mauritius in the first instance, and for any other place out of British Central Africa where it may be required. The intention is to expand the existing force, and probably to have eventually two battalions, one serving in Central Africa and the other abroad. Mr. Sharpe has been consulted, and, while assuring the Secretary of State of your capacity, doubts whether you would be willing to leave Central Africa for service in Mauritius or elsewhere, and he deprecates any decision being given as to the exact conditions of pay, rations, or composition of the force until you have had an opportunity of expressing your views in the War Office. It is understood that you will return home as soon as Mr. Sharpe reaches Central Africa, and you are desired to call at the War Office on your return to England. Will you now take steps to expand the existing battalion, enlisting for general service up to 700 additional Yaos or Atongas on three years' engagement, not more than two to be out of Central Africa. You are authorized to ask for any more officers absolutely required, and for Sikhs as instructors, but it is eventually hoped to eliminate the Sikhs, substituting British non-commissioned officers for the battalion while in Mauritius, and educating Yaos up to the duties of section leaders. The pay proposed is: for sergeants 10*s.*, corporals 7*s.*, buglers 10*s.*, and privates 5*s.* per month, rations at 2*s.* 6*d.* a-month. While serving out of Africa it is proposed, if you concur, to increase the monthly pay by one-half. When the battalions are separated, that for service in Mauritius would have a Captain and Lieutenant for each company, and a total strength of 1,040. Uniforms, rations, and interpreters, would be paid for according to your present rates while in the Protectorate. It is proposed eventually that the whole corps shall be administered by the War Office, which will guarantee the maintenance of an efficient battalion in British Central Africa, in return for an annual contribution from local revenues of an amount proportionate per head to the cost of the existing battalion.

The enlistment of men under this scheme will not interfere with additions required for Northern Rhodesia, and should not be carried at once beyond numbers which you can efficiently train with your present officers and arms.

No. 90.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(*Received November* 10.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, November* 9, 1898.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 28th ultimo, inclosing a draft of leave, &c., Regulations for European officers in the employment of the British Central Africa Protectorate.

These Regulations having already been the subject of unofficial communications between Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, the Foreign Office and this Department, my Lords are enabled to express approval of the draft, subject only to two observations, which I am to request you to submit to the Marquess of Salisbury.

My Lords observe that Rule 2 omits a proviso which forms part of the corresponding Regulation for the other Protectorates of Uganda and East Africa, and which is as follows:—

"Full salary can only be claimed on journeys from or to the coast for the period ordinarily occupied in a direct journey. Should that period be exceeded, full salary is not given unless a satisfactory explanation of the cause of delay is forthcoming. If an officer is detained by sickness, he is considered as being on sick leave during the period of his detention, and receives pay accordingly; but exceptions may be made by the Secretary of State as regards short periods of sickness."

Moreover, in the case of Uganda and East Africa, the commencement of full salary on proceeding to a post is governed by the date of leaving the coast for the interior, whereas, under draft Rule 2, full salary commences from the date of arrival at Chinde.

My Lords would have thought that the draft Rule 2 might be made to correspond exactly to that in force for the other Protectorates; but doubtless the point has been considered, and my Lords are willing to leave the decision upon it to the Secretary of State.

As regards the new Rule 9 respecting sick leave before completion of twenty months' service, my Lords are of opinion that only two months out of the four should be on full pay, the other two months being on half-pay.

I am to add that it would be convenient to my Lords if (say) half-a-dozen printed copies could be furnished for use in this Department: (1) of the Rules for British Central Africa as finally settled; (2) of the corresponding Rules for both Class I and Class II of officers serving in Uganda and East Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 91.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 19.)

(No. 144. Central Africa.)

My Lord, *Zomba, September* 21, 1898.

I HAVE had drawn up for the information of officers who are appointed to the Armed Forces of this Protectorate a short Circular, dealing with the principal points of outfit which they should bring out with them. I have considered it necessary to have this done, because so many officers arrive here without the absolutely necessary articles which they should bring with them, and which from other sources they are under the impression can be obtained in the country. This is a canse of great inconvenience, as it very frequently happens that they are obliged to wait until they can import from England the articles of equipment which they should have brought out with them.

I inclose a certain number of these Circulars, and would request, should your Lordship approve of them, that a copy may be handed to every officer of the Armed Forces on his first appointment to this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Inclosure in No. 91.

Outfit for Officers of the Armed Forces, British Central Africa.

THE following suggestions as to the outfit required are offered for the use of officers newly appointed to British Central Africa.

It is better to bring the articles required from England, as although camp equipment, guns, furniture, &c., may be occasionally obtained from officers leaving the country, the supply from this source cannot be depended on, and the necessary articles cannot be purchased locally.

The officers of the Armed Forces are stationed in forts about the country, often by themselves, and only those of Indian Staff Corps and Royal Artillery can depend upon remaining at Head-quarters, Zomba. It should be remembered that the climate at most of the military posts is frequently cold, and warm clothes, blankets, &c., are essential.

Uniform.—The uniform worn is khaki drill, putties, and shooting boots, khaki helmet of Egyptian or Indian pattern, and Sam Browne belt, with the usual articles of an officer's equipment.

The khaki drill can be obtained and made up in Zomba. Cloth uniform is not required, with the exception of mess-dress for official dinners, &c., nor are white uniform, jack boots, or spurs.

Plain Clothes.—At least one warm suit of tweed or serge, with several of flannel, which is most constantly worn. For shooting, gabardine, being rain and thorn proof, is recommended. Shirts for ordinary wear and with uniform should be of flannel or some similar material, as also sleeping suit. Evening dress and a few white shirts, &c. Riding breeches and gaiters.

Hats.—For ordinary wear, a "shikar" or double terai hat, straw hat and cap. For shooting, a brown "shikar," or, if obtainable, a pith sun hat ("solar topi"), which is much the best.

Boots.—These should be stout shooting boots, as the wear is excessive, and several pairs should be brought out, as also of tennis shoes. A pair of india-rubber knee boots is invaluable.

Waterproofs.—These should have sewn and gummed seams, and should be strong, to resist the heavy rainfall.

Camp Equipment.—The following are absolute necessaries:—

Tent.—The best pattern is the Indian-Cabul tent, of 120 lbs., or the double fly (No. 2 Wissmann size) tent, made by Messrs. Edgington and Co., 2, Duke Street, London, E.C., of green rot-proof canvas.

Camp bed of wood, not iron, but stout enough to stand knocking about.

Folding washstand, with iron basin, table, chair.

Small camp lantern and a Lord's patent lantern (Lord and Co., Birmingham), in iron case.

Canteen fitted with kettle, pots, plates, dishes, &c., of not too small a size.

Bath.—The most useful form is the ordinary travelling bath, with lid, lock, and strap, fitted with a basket inside, in which one's whole kit can be carried.

Waterproof ground sheet.

Wolseley valise.

Wire pillow.

Mosquito curtains.

Table-cloths and napkins.

Guns.—A ·303 Lee-Metford rifle and a shot gun are all that are required for general shooting, with a plentiful supply of cartridges.

Jeffery's bullets for the rifle. For the gun the best shot are No. 4 and a few No. 8, and gun cartridges should be loaded with black powder.

There is excellent fishing of all kinds to be obtained on the rivers and lakes.

Saddlery is not required, as there are few horses in the country.

Bicycles.—It is not a country for bicycles, being too hilly, in many places with rough roads. If a machine is brought out, it should be fitted with "tropical" tyres, and spare inner tubes should be brought.

Stores and Provisions can be obtained locally, but it is better to bring out a supply of wine, &c., with some champagne for use in case of sickness.

Newspapers.—Arrangements should be made for a supply of newspapers and periodicals, which should be addressed to Zomba.

Amongst sundries the following will be found most useful:—Cavalry sketching case, aneroid, compass, small medicine chest, clinical thermometer, and a hair clipping machine.

Officers should bring out a Last-pay Certificate, as without it they cannot draw their pay in British Central Africa.

No. 92.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 14.)

(No. 152. Central Africa.)

My Lord, *Zomba, September* 30, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to forward, at the request of Mr. A. Sharpe, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, for your Lordship's information, the following statement of the number of deaths among the Administration staff during the years 1896 and 1897, from the 1st January to 31st December respectively:—

During 1896 there were actually seventy-five officers, civil and military, resident in the country for periods varying from two to twelve months, making a total of 625 months actually spent in this country, and reckoning that, say one man residing in British Central Africa for three months and another for nine months, represents one man for one year, the total number of officials resident for one year is fifty-two. There were six deaths during 1896, a death-rate of 11·5 per cent. per annum; but taking into consideration two officers who were invalided home and unable to return to this country, it will be seen that the percentage is 15·4 for the year 1896.

During 1897 there were eighty-seven officers resident for 695 months, and this, calculated in the same manner as the figures for 1896, results in fifty-eight officers resident in the country for twelve months, eleven of whom died during 1897. This gives a death-rate of 18·9 per cent. per annum, but adding three officers who were invalided from this country during the year, the percentage is increased to 24·13 for 1897.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MANNING.

No. 93.

Foreign Office to British South Africa Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 14, 1898.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has had under his consideration your letter of the 12th instant respecting the position of Major Harding in Northern Rhodesia. I am to point out, in the first place, that that officer cannot have a separate command, for the Indian contingent in British Central Africa and the native levies there have always formed a single and homogeneous force.

The estimate for the additional force to be raised for policing Northern Rhodesia, inclosed in your letter of the 14th March last, only makes provision for the employment of two officers in addition to the original staff of the Protectorate force, namely, for two officers of the Indian Staff Corps, who are to come with the additional Sikhs, and, in view of the fact that Indian soldiers must be under the orders of their own officers, it would be impossible to substitute any one else for either of the officers in question.

The estimate is formed on the supposition that the British officers already with the Protectorate forces will suffice for the command of the additional native levies which are to be raised.

The whole force in and outside the British Central Africa Protectorate will be at the disposal of Colonel Manning according to his discretion, and in these circumstances, no undertaking could be given as to assigning to any particular officer any special position, duties, or employment exclusively in the territories administered by the British South Africa Company.

Major Harding not being an officer in the British army, Lord Salisbury fears that his employment as an officer of a force, all the other officers of which are seconded officers on the active list of the British army, must produce difficulties as to rank and seniority which would be very disagreeable to Major Harding himself. His Lordship will, however, leave it to the discretion of Colonel Manning whether he should, in the circumstances, avail himself of the offer of the services of Major Harding.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 94.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received November 21.)

(No. 23.)

(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Zomba, November* 18, 1898.

YOUR No. 15.

Scheme will be taken in hand at once. Suggest that War Office be asked if they will consent to each man taking his wife to Mauritius in first instance, as this, I conider, essential to efficiency and content of men, who have never left their homes for any long period before. This will greatly help enlistments. I should like to have early reply to this, so as to make it condition of enlistment.

Question of armament requires settlement, as list indent for Sniders not complied with, and we are short of arms. It will be necessary at first to proceed with raising of men carefully and slowly. This should be pointed out to the War Office.

No. 95.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received November 21.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, November* 19, 1898.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury desire me to return the original inclosures to your letter of the 8th instant, describing the arrangement which has been devised by the authorities of the British Central Africa Protectorate, in conference with the Crown Agents, and with the permission of the Marquess of Salisbury, for advancing a maximum of one month's salary to an officer of the Protectorate when proceeding on leave.

My Lords see no objection to this arrangement so long as it is kept within the lines of No. 106 of the Colonial Office Regulations, *i.e.*, so long as it is understood that the advance is not a matter of right, but is allowed by the Secretary of State, in consideration of special circumstances, and does not exceed one month's pay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

No. 96.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 26, 1898.

WITH reference to your letter of the 14th ultimo respecting the formation of a regiment of natives of the British Central Africa Protectorate, which would be liable to service, either in the Protectorate or in Mauritius, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to request you to inform the Marquess of Lansdowne that the suggested telegram was sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Manning, and I am now to inclose, for his Lordship's information, a copy of the reply which has been received from that officer.*

Colonel Manning inquires whether the men would be allowed to take their wives with them to Mauritius, and I am to ask what answer should, in Lord Lansdowne's opinion, be returned to this telegram.

I am at the same time to observe that expenditure is already being incurred in the Protectorate in connection with the new scheme, and I am to inquire whether Lord Lansdowne agrees that this expenditure will be defrayed from army funds.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 97.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 26, 1898.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th instant respecting the formation of a regiment of natives of the British Central Africa Protectorate, which would be liable for service, either in the Protectorate or in Mauritius, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, a copy of the reply which has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Manning to the telegram sent to him on the subject.*

The War Office has been asked what answer should be returned to Colonel Manning's inquiry as to the men being allowed to take their wives to Mauritius.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 98.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 164.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 28, 1898.

THE Marquess of Salisbury has been in communication with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject of your despatch of the 12th August last respecting the proposed arrangements for advancing a maximum of one month's salary to officers of the British Central Africa service when proceeding on leave.

I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that their Lordships have sanctioned the proposal on the understanding that the advance is not to be considered as a matter of right, but as a favour accorded by the Secretary of State in consideration of special circumstances, and that it does not exceed one month's pay.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been informed accordingly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

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* No. 94.

No. 99.

Foreign Office to Acting Commissioner Manning.

(No. 168.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 2, 1898.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 109 of the 12th August last, I am directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you a copy of the Regulations for the employment of European officers in the British Central Africa Protectorate, as recently amended in consultation with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

His Lordship trusts that the more liberal treatment thereby secured in the matter of leave and passages will be appreciated by the officers of the Protectorate.

The Regulations are to be considered as having been in force from the 1st July last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

Inclosure in No. 99.

Regulations for the Employment of European Officers in the British Central Africa Protectorate.

APPOINTMENTS on the staff of the Protectorate are filled by the Secretary of State. Officers holding appointments are subject to the Regulations laid down by the Secretary of State, or by the Commissioner and Consul-General, with the approval of the Secretary of State.

2. Officers proceeding to their posts will be paid half salary from the date of embarkation, and full salary from the date of arrival at Chinde. Full salary can only be claimed on journeys from or to a post for the period ordinarily occupied in a direct journey. Should that period be exceeded, full salary is not given unless a satisfactory explanation of the cause of delay is forthcoming. If an officer is detained by sickness, he is considered as being on sick leave during the period of his detention, and receives pay accordingly; but exceptions may be made by the Secretary of State as regards short periods of sickness.

3. Officers travelling on official business within the Protectorate will be paid their reasonable travelling expenses, duly supported by vouchers. The extent of such expenses is controlled within certain limits at the discretion of the Commissioner and Consul-General.

4. Officers are entitled to:—

(*a*.) Two months' leave annually on full pay, provided that the exigencies of the service permit. They are allowed to accumulate this leave up to six months; that is to say, if they remain at their posts without intermission for one year and eight months, they are entitled to four months' leave on full pay; if for two years and six months, to six months' leave on full pay. An officer is not entitled to accumulate leave, unless he shall have been on duty for a minimum period of one year and eight months.

(*b*.) As an alternative to this leave, officers will be at liberty to take six months' leave after they have remained at their posts without intermission for two years (twenty-four months reckoned from arrival at Chinde to departure therefrom); but in this case the first four months only of such leave shall be on full pay, the remaining two months on half pay.

5. Leave is reckoned from the date of the officer's departure from Chinde until his return to that port on his way to resume his duties.

6. In case an officer elects to take six months' leave after two years' service, under paragraph (*b*), clause 4, four months after his departure from the coast half of his salary shall be available for the purpose of providing an allowance for his substitute.

7. On the termination of ordinary leave of an officer, whether taken under paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) of clause 4, his salary ceases unless he is granted sick leave or a special extension of ordinary leave, in which case he is placed upon half-pay.

8. When an absent officer is in receipt of full salary the substitute receives no remuneration. When any deduction is made from the full salary, the substitute may

receive such part of the sum deducted as the Secretary of State may determine, being not more than one-half of the full salary. In no case may salary and acting allowance exceed the substantive pay of the post, the duties of which are being discharged by the acting officer.

9. An officer may, however, be granted leave up to four months before he has completed one year and eight months' service, provided the Medical Officer certifies that such leave is absolutely necessary for the preservation or restoration of health. In that case the officer must present himself to the Medical Officer selected for the purpose for examination to see whether he is constitutionally fit for further service in the Protectorate. A copy of the Protectorate Medical Officer's certificate shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State. During this leave full salary will be payable for two months, the remainder being upon half salary.

10. An officer entitled to not less than four months' leave under these Regulations (whether ordinary leave or sick leave) is allowed the expenses of his journey to and from the coast, as well as the cost of a first-class passage to and from England. Should an officer desire to provide his own passages, he will be allowed the sum of 58*l.* for the journey from Chinde to England or *vice versâ*.

11. Officers on first appointment to their posts, or when taking their leave, will be allowed half-a-ton of baggage (*i.e.*, that amount in weight, or 20 cubic feet in measurement).

12. Officers are not allowed to accept employment or emolument from any person or Association whatever without the sanction of the Secretary of State. They are also forbidden to make communications to the press on any matter connected with the Service.

13. An officer cannot be dismissed by Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General without the sanction of the Secretary of State. If the Commissioner and Consul-General should be of opinion that grounds exist for dismissal, he must inform the Secretary of State, and await his decision.

In cases of urgency he may suspend the officer from pay and duty pending the arrival of the decision. He must at once report having done so.

14. The post at which an officer is employed is determined by the Commissioner and Consul-General, who may also at his discretion transfer him, either permanently or temporarily, from one post to another. Each transfer is reported to the Secretary of State for approval.

15. Powers conferred on the Commissioner and Consul-General by these Regulations are exercised in his absence by the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

16. All officers will be required to furnish security for the faithful discharge of their duties, and arrangements with an Insurance Company will be made on their behalf with this object, through the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The necessary premiums for this service will be a charge against the salaries of officers.*

Foreign Office, July 1, 1898.

No. 100.

Treasury to Foreign Office.—(Received December 7.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, December* 5, 1898.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo relative to representations from the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General in British Central Africa in favour of adding two more nurses to the permanent staff of the Protectorate, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state that they agree with the Marquess of Salisbury that it would be better to make some permanent addition to the staff than to send out nurses temporarily on each occasion when the present nurses are on ordinary and sick leave; and, if the Secretary of State is satisfied that an addition of one nurse to the present staff would not be sufficient to provide against the contingencies of illness and leave, my Lords sanction the engagement of two more nurses, as proposed, on the same terms as those already employed, viz., 135*l.* salary, and 10*l.* allowance for uniform.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS MOWATT.

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* Paragraph 16 does not apply in the case of military appointments

No. 101.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 8.)

Sir,

India Office, December 6, 1898.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council with reference to your letter of the 3rd September last, to forward copy of a telegram from the Viceroy of India regarding the embarkation of the troops for Northern Rhodesia.

I am, &c.

(Signed) O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Military Secretary.

Inclosure in No. 101.

The Government of India to Lord G. Hamilton.

(Telegraphic.)

December 5, 1898.

IN continuation of our military telegram dated 17th August last, troops for Northern Rhodesia embarked on board the "Safari" for Chinde on 24th November.

No. 102.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 8.)

Sir,

Downing Street, December 7, 1898.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to express his regret that your letter of the 23rd April, with inclosures, respecting the application of the provisions of Article XI of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of the 11th June, 1891, has remained so long unanswered. I am now to request that you will lay before the Marquess of Salisbury the following observations on the subject:—

2. The Portuguese Government contend that goods passing from Chikwawa in Nyasaland down the Shiré and up the Zambezi to Tété, and thence by land into Mashonaland, are not entitled to the benefit of Article XI so as to pass free of transit duty.

3. Although the fourth paragraph of Article XI does not explicitly cover the journey by river from Chikwawa to Tété, the Portuguese contention seems to be contrary to the spirit of that Article—the intention of which plainly was that the wedge of Portuguese territory interposed between two parts of the British sphere should not be used by the Portuguese authorities for the purpose of taking toll on goods passing across it from one part of the British sphere to the other.

4. But the strict letter of the Treaty also seems to be adverse to the Portuguese contention. For it is necessary to take account not only of Article XI, but also Articles XII and XIII of the Treaty, which provide for the free navigation of the Zambezi and its branches.

5. The goods in question, therefore, are exempted from duty under these Articles for the part of the journey from Chikwawa to Tété; and for the journey from Tété into Mashonaland they are exempted by Article XI.

6. This argument could only be met by a contention that Article XI allows goods to pass without transit duty over the free zone as a whole, but not over part of it; and that consequently they cannot pass from Tété into Mashonaland free of transit duty unless they have come to Tété by land over that part of the free zone lying on the left bank.

7. This would be a strained interpretation of the Article, since the free zone on the right bank and that on the left bank are mentioned separately.

8. Moreover, the statement of the Portuguese authorities to Major Forbes, as given in the penultimate paragraph of his letter to Mr. Sharpe of the 5th June, 1897, is opposed to this interpretation. They told him, apparently, that there would be no transit duty if the goods came from Chinde up the Zambezi to Tété, and thence by land into Mashonaland. Now the journey from Chinde to Tété is certainly not covered by Article XI but by Articles XII and XIII. Therefore the Portuguese admit that goods can receive the benefit of Article XI for the journey from Tété into Mashonaland,

although they have come to Tété by river and not across the free zone on the left bank.

9. In further confirmation of this view, I am to call attention to the Regulations for goods in transit which were drafted by Senhor Ennes in 1891, which are printed on pp. 176 *seq.* of Part I of the Foreign Office North Zambezi Confidential Print. The first section of Article 10 of these Regulations explicitly declares free transit from the Zambezi to the British possessions, thus giving the interpretation to Article XI of the Treaty contended for in this letter. Moreover, sub-section 4 of the same Article of the draft Regulations seem to provide for the free transit of goods coming from Nyasaland by the route chosen by Major Forbes, *i.e.*, down the Shiré into the Zambezi and from the Zambezi to British territory across the free zone on the right bank.

10. The Regulations in question were not adopted finally, as Her Majesty's Government, it is gathered, objected to them on various grounds; but they suffice to show that in 1891 the Portuguese authorities took the same view of the effect of the Treaty, as is put forward in this letter.

11. Should Lord Salisbury be able to agree with the views expressed above, Mr. Chamberlain would suggest that further representations be made at Lisbon with a view of obtaining the removal of the duties which the Portuguese authorities have imposed, and a return of the sums already exacted and paid by Major Forbes under protest.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRED. GRAHAM.

No. 103.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 165. Central Africa.)

My Lord, *The Residency, Zomba, October* 31, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's telegram No. 11, in cypher, with reference to the new arrangement being made for the British South Africa Company's troops in North Rhodesia.

Acting on your Lordship's instructions, I am only raising two companies, and, pending the settlement of the question of the British officers appointed to serve with these troops, I have instructed Captain Margesson (who is at present at Fort Manning) to take in hand their training, discipline, &c. I have also attached, as a temporary measure, Captain Chichester, 3rd Assistant Collector (whom I have been obliged to make use of for some time past in the armed forces as commanding the Boundary Commission escort, as at the time this Commission started there was no military officer available for this purpose).

Major Colin Harding, C.M.G., who was sent up by the British South Africa Company with the idea of raising troops for service in Northern Rhodesia, has applied for leave of absence, and is proceeding south. This very much handicaps me in the matter of the troops already raised, and I have asked that Mr. Tanner may be sent up to take Major Harding's place, but his final appointment will rest upon the decision which your Lordship may come to with regard to officering the troops of the British South Africa Company.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

No. 104.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(Received December 16.)

Sir, *War Office, December* 14, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Foreign Office letter of the 26th ultimo, respecting the formation of a battalion of natives of the British Central Africa Protectorate, which would be liable for service either in the Protectorate or in Mauritius.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he accepts the suggestion that married men joining the battalion should be allowed to take their

No. 103*.

Acting Commissioner Manning to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received December 14.)

(No. 168. Central Africa.)

My Lord,

The Residency, Zomba, October 30, 1898.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 115 of the 12th August last, inclosing an amended form of Queen's Regulations for amending "The Customs Regulations, 1895." This amendment will be published in the "Gazette" which comes out on the 12th November next.

Regarding the question of charges to be made on goods passing through the Protectorate to places outside the Protectorate, I consider that the Administration is certainly entitled to be paid something for services which it renders on account of these goods. At present the only charge we can make against them is the wharfage and road and river dues, and these are extremely light, considering that our transit stores are made use of by the shippers of goods which are proceeding to the territories outside the Protectorate.

I am now in communication with the Acting Director of Customs, at Chiromo, with the Vice-Consul at Fort Johnston, and with Mr. Piggott at Blantyre, and after having obtained from these officials their views as to what amount could be fairly charged, I will ask Mr. Piggott to draft a scheme and submit the same to your Lordship for approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MANNING, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

wives to Mauritius, but having in view the cost of transport to and from that island, the Marquess of Lansdowne trusts that Colonel Manning will find it possible to raise a battalion not entirely composed of married men.

I am to add, with reference to the last paragraph of the letter under reply, that the expense of the additional men raised for service in Mauritius will be paid from army funds.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

No. 105.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Foreign Office, December 16, 1898.

Sir,

I LAID before the Marquess of Salisbury your letter of the 24th ultimo, respecting the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements required for the British Central Africa Rifles, and suggesting that the accoutrements ought to be of the same pattern for the whole force, and that it should therefore be decided what pattern shall be used by the additional force now being raised.

I am directed by his Lordship to request you to state to the Marquess of Lansdowne that the matter is one in which early action is necessary; and I am to ask that Lord Lansdowne will be so good as to decide with the least delay possible as to the arms and accoutrements to be supplied to the additional force. If it is impossible for a decision to be arrived at before the new year, Lord Salisbury proposes to proceed as previously arranged, namely, to order accoutrements of the pattern already in use in the Protectorate, a pattern which he understands can be used for the new rifle as well as for the Snider, for which weapon they were originally designed, and to send out arms and ammunition of the pattern and in the quantities already specified.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 106.

Salmon

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Foreign Office, December 22, 1898.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Marquess of Salisbury your letter of the 23rd September last respecting the administration of the British South Africa Company's territory north of the Zambezi, and his Lordship directs me to make the following reply for the information of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.

Your letter answers two letters from this Department—one of the 18th October, 1897, proposing that the administration of Northern Rhodesia should be transferred to the Colonial Office; and the other of the 14th May, 1898, on the proposal made by the South Africa Company that Northern Rhodesia should be divided into two parts, each under a Deputy Administrator.

The reply to the first letter is that Mr. Chamberlain thinks that Barotseland, or North-western Rhodesia, should be placed under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa (and, no doubt, transferred to the Colonial Office), but that North-eastern Rhodesia should remain under the department of Government responsible for the British Central Africa Protectorate, the reason being that Barotseland has easy communication with the south, while the north-eastern portion of Rhodesia has communication with that Protectorate, and is likely, owing to similarity of climate, &c., to follow the same lines of development as the Protectorate.

Circumstances have no doubt changed somewhat since the proposal of 1897 was made. The colonization of Southern Rhodesia by white settlers has advanced rather quickly, but it does not appear that the British sphere north of the Zambezi, whether included in the Protectorate or in the British South Africa Company's territory, will ever be colonized in the same manner as Southern Rhodesia, on account of the tropical nature of the climate.

Lord Salisbury is of opinion that the administration of the British Central Africa Protectorate must, for the present, remain under this department, and he will not therefore offer any objection to the proposal that North-eastern Rhodesia should be placed under the control of Her Majesty's Commissioner at Zomba; it must consequently be considered how effect can best be given to the several proposals, consequent on this arrangement, which are made in your letter.

The main point of that letter is that power should at once be taken to control British subjects, foreigners, and natives in Barotseland and North-eastern Rhodesia by setting up some satisfactory legislative authority. It appears that persons have lately left Southern Rhodesia for the north, and have committed acts of violence; finally, a number of men have proposed to "trek" to Bashukulumbwe—which is shown by Major Goold-Adams' Report to be dependent on the Barotse Kingdom—and allege that the Chief is independent and has given them large grants of land. The "trek" has been stopped, at all events for the moment, by the issue of a Proclamation by the High Commissioner; it appears, however, to be doubted at Cape Town whether any penalty could have been inflicted for breach of the provisions of this Proclamation; but I am to point out that North-eastern Rhodesia and Barotseland, north and east of the Zambezi, are already under "The Africa Order in Council, 1889," because they form part of the "British sphere north of the Zambezi," which was constituted a "local jurisdiction" under Article 5 of the Order by the Consular Instruction of the 31st July, 1891, a copy of which is inclosed. Those territories constitute in fact one "jurisdiction" under the Order with the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Nothing has happened to change the position thus created, except in so far as relates to administration pure and simple, to what may properly be called the "executive" of the territory of North-eastern Rhodesia, which was vested in the Commissioner for the Central Africa Protectorate, acting on behalf of the South Africa Company, from February 1891 to November 1894, and after the latter date in the Company itself. But the position of legislative and judicial matters was in no way affected by these changes. Even since the transfer of the executive to the Company itself, judicial warrants have been granted to the Company's officers enabling them to hold Courts under the Africa Order in Council. Mr. Coryndon, Resident at the Barotse capital, has also received a Judicial Warrant under the same Order.

The Africa Order in Council and the Orders issued in connection with it do not give jurisdiction over the subjects of Chiefs whose territories lie within the limits of any jurisdiction constituted under the Order; neither do they give power to make legislative Regulations binding on such natives. The difficulty has in practice been got over in British Central Africa, where not a single Chief is now left who exercises judicial, legislative, or administrative functions, by allowing the British officers of the Protectorate Administration to exercise all these powers on the assumption that they are acting on behalf of the Chief. While there were ruling Chiefs, the same result was attained by inducing or compelling the Chiefs to follow the advice of the Protectorate officers. This system was sufficient in the early days of the British occupation of the country, and is so now in the case of such a Protectorate as Zanzibar, where the local Sovereign does actually and satisfactorily carry out all legislative and executive functions which are not by Treaty deferred to the Representatives of foreign Powers.

In the present condition of the British Central Africa Protectorate it appears to his Lordship that this system cannot be allowed to continue. It is gathered from the various legislative measures in the volume inclosed in your letter that in the Protectorates administered by your Department the natives come under the same jurisdiction, but not necessarily under the same legislation, as British subjects as soon as the tribe breaks up, or, as regards any individual member of the tribe, when he leaves it.

His Lordship concludes, therefore, that the Colonial Department now adopts the principle to which attention was called in the Report of the 14th February, 1895, from the Law Officers of the Crown to the Marquess of Ripon in regard to jurisdiction in the Protectorates adjacent to the Gold Coast Colony, and acts on the assumption that, even in the absence of a Treaty between the Protecting Power and the local Sovereign granting jurisdiction over the subjects of that Sovereign, the existence of a Protectorate in an uncivilized country imports the right to assume whatever jurisdiction over all persons may be needed for its effectual exercise.

If this principle were adopted in the British sphere north of the Zambesi in the same manner that it is thus believed to be acted on in the portion of that sphere south of that river, and under the superintendence of your Department, the want of any regular system in regard to the natives could easily be remedied by passing a short Order in Council, amending the Africa Order in Council, and giving the Protectorate Administration the same powers with regard to natives that it always possessed with regard to other persons, due allowance being made for native law and custom. Article 27 of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1894, given at p. 167 of the volume inclosed in your letter, suggests a suitable reservation in this respect.

It appears to his Lordship that the case of the would-be "trekkers" to Bashukulumbwe could easily be met under the Africa Order in Council, even in its present condition—that is without assuming jurisdiction over natives—by promulgating a "Queen's Regulation" to the effect that no person subject to the Order shall make any contract or bargain regarding land with any native without submitting it to the Commissioner, and that it shall not be valid unless he approves it, and, further, that any person subject to the Order attempting to act on an unapproved contract or bargain with a native and relating to land, shall be liable to a penalty for breach of the regulation. If jurisdiction were given over natives, a provision might be adopted similar to that in Article 24 of the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1894, given at p. 167 of the volume inclosed in the Colonial Office letter.

The previous portion of my letter refers more particularly to §§ 1 and 2 of your letter under reply. I am now to make the following observations on the remaining sections:—

§§ 3 and 4. These statements are accurate, and there is no reason to differ from the deductions made from them.

§ 5. This paragraph is closely connected with paragraph 11. Mr. Chamberlain agrees with the opinion expressed in my letter of the 18th October, 1897, that the most convenient arrangement would be for all the South Africa Company's territory to be under the same Department; but thinks that as long as the British Central Africa Protectorate remains under the administration of this department, the balance of advantage is to leave Northern Rhodesia also under this department along with the Protectorate. As already stated, Lord Salisbury will not press the opinion expressed in my letter. The Commissioner at Zomba is certainly well placed for exercising control over North-eastern Rhodesia. It has already been arranged that there shall be one and the same military force for that territory and for the Central Africa Protectorate.

§ 6. When the British sphere north of the Zambezi was in 1891 constituted a jurisdiction under the Africa Order in Council, it appears to have been believed that nearly the whole of the Barotse Kingdom, and perhaps the whole of it, lay north and east of the Zambezi, hence the application of the Africa Order to the British sphere *north* of the Zambezi. The Order has not yet been applied to the parts of the kingdom west and south of the river, and those parts are probably under no Order in Council at all. The Africa Order could be extended to them as soon as a settlement has been come to with Portugal as to the western limits of Barotseland; but if Barotseland is to be placed under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa, it would be more convenient that the parts of it north and east of the Zambezi should be withdrawn from the Africa Order, and the whole placed under the Order of the 9th May, 1891, as proposed by your Department. The High Commissioner and the Colonial Office are already familiar with the working of that Order, but not with the Africa Order. The Order of the 9th May, 1891, applies, it is observed, like other Orders used by the Colonial Office in their Protectorates, to all persons, and does not except natives.

It must, in that case, be decided where the division between the territories placed respectively under the High Commissioner at Cape Town and Her Majesty's Commissioner at Zomba, shall be drawn. I am to suggest that whatever may be finally decided to be the eastern boundary of the Barotse Kingdom might be made the dividing line. This line would lie somewhat to the westward of the region where the Congo State approaches nearest to the extreme western point of the Portuguese possession north of the Zambesi. But in the absence of information in regard to the political divisions of the tribes in these regions, Mr. Chamberlain will probably wish to consult the British South Africa Company on this matter.

The question whether the existing Treaty with the Barotse King or the rights which the Colonial Office hold to flow from the fact of Barotseland being under the protection of this country, allow the assumption of jurisdiction over natives, will be a question for your department to settle, if the proposal to place Barotseland under the High Commissioner and consequently under the Colonial Office is carried out. Lord Salisbury has no reason to wish to keep Barotseland under his supervision. The question of the western frontier dividing Barotseland from the Portuguese Colonies on the West Coast must in any case be dealt with through this department.

His Lordship is disposed to think that a settlement of this frontier question with Portugal will certainly be facilitated by keeping the administration of the kingdom out of the hands of the South Africa Company, which is greatly distrusted by the Portuguese Government.

§ 7. If North-eastern Rhodesia is to be placed under the control of the Commissioner at Zomba, it would be very inconvenient to adopt the Order in Council of the 8th May, 1891. The only advantage of adopting that Order would be that it would give jurisdiction in administrative, judicial, and legislative matters over natives; but it would be anomalous that the Commissioner's powers should be greater in this respect in North-eastern Rhodesia than in the Central Africa Protectorate, his immediate sphere of action. It would be better to give him such powers, which are probably needed, by altering the Africa Order in Council, and thus to have the whole territory under his control administered according to one and the same Order.

Lord Salisbury does not see that there would be objection to the Company levying revenue in North-eastern Rhodesia. If the suggested jurisdiction over natives is taken, the Commissioner's legislative and other powers will be sufficient to prevent improper taxation and improper use within the territory of the money collected. But it is quite improbable that the revenue collected will even nearly cover the cost of administration and police, and there will, therefore, be no surplus which could be spent in an improper manner. It should be noted that the Company already levy customs duties in the territory, and they will certainly object to being prevented from levying what revenue they properly can towards meeting their expenses. On this point Lord Salisbury would be particularly obliged for any further observations which Mr. Chamberlain may have to make.

§§ 8 and 9. Lord Salisbury does not clearly understand the object of these paragraphs. Are they intended to show how the Foreign Office could arrange for fiscal legislation if North-eastern Rhodesia were put under the Order of the 9th May, 1891? But, as said above, it will be better to keep to the Africa Order. If the Order were amended so as to give jurisdiction over natives, it would afford a proper basis for the taxation and government of the natives, especially for the military or police force, one of the points to which attention is called at the end of § 9.

§ 10. The officers of the British Central Africa Protectorate administer English law in the Courts they hold under the Africa Order in Council, and the officers of the Company ought to be doing the same in the Courts they now hold in Northern Rhodesia. It would be convenient to let that arrangement stand; as yet no "Queen's Regulations" have been issued for Northern Rhodesia. It would be convenient to apply to that territory all those now in force in the Protectorate, so as to simplify the Commissioner's task of control.

His Lordship presumes that the Commissioner's control would be exercised under an agreement with the Company, enforced if necessary by an Order in Council. It does not, however, appear that an Order will be necessary. The basis of the agreement might be that all appointments and promotions must have the assent of the Secretary of State or of the Commissioner; that the Secretary of State may remove officers; that the Company will, of course, be at liberty to propose legislative measures for enactment under the Africa Order in Council; that the Company's officers shall send to Zomba copies of important Reports; that the Commissioner shall have power of inspection and visitation himself or by the Deputy Commissioner. His Lordship does not propose to ask the Company to allow the Commissioner any salary in consideration of the extra work thrown on him. The question of the Company's fiscal powers has been dealt with under § 7.

As regards the last words of the paragraph, officers in the Protectorate are appointed by the Secretary of State, but their work is allotted to them by the Commissioner. Under the suggested arrangement, the Company would retain the power of nominating and promoting officers to posts in North-eastern Rhodesia, though all such appointments and promotions would be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner on behalf of the Secretary of State.

§ 11. These matters have already been dealt with.

§ 12. This is a matter for the consideration of the Colonial Office, under whom the administration of Barotseland would be placed.

Lord Salisbury would be glad to be favoured with Mr. Chamberlain's observations on this letter, and will not take action on the suggestions until he has considered your reply. He is particularly desirous of knowing Mr. Chamberlain's view on the question of assuming power to exercise jurisdiction over, and of legislating for, natives of the British sphere north of the Zambezi. It is, in his Lordship's opinion, important that the general principles of administration, which need not, however, be necessarily identical, in the British South Africa Company's territories north and south of the Zambezi respectively, should, in each territory, rest on the basis of similar relations of the Company to Her Majesty's Government, on the one hand, and to the inhabitants, whether natives or not, on the other; and it also appears to him to be important that the same system of relations generally should obtain throughout the territories which will be placed under the immediate supervision of Her Majesty's Commissioner at Zomba.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

No. 107.

Foreign Office to Treasury.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 23, 1898.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Salisbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the accompanying paper containing the Estimates of the British Central Africa Protectorate for the financial year 1899–1900.*

The Estimates, as now sent, have been prepared in this Office from those sent home by Lieutenant-Colonel Manning, the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General, before he was aware of the changes mentioned by their Lordships in the civil salaries and in the military arrangements of the Protectorate, as stated in your letters of the 24th July and 22nd October.

Colonel Manning's despatch and his Estimates are, however, now sent to you as they contain explanations of the several points which he thought required elucidation, although the actual figures are no longer accurate.

It is requested that his Estimate may eventually be returned for the archives of this Department.

The Estimates for 1898–99 showed expenditure of 62,644*l.* and receipts 25,785*l.* The grant-in-aid sanctioned by their Lordships amounted to 28,000*l.* There was, however, in hand from the grants of previous years a sum of 9,315*l.*, making available resources of 37,315*l.*

The Estimates now put forward show anticipated expenditure of 81,919*l.* against receipts of 37,695*l.*

The increase in expenditure is spread, as will be seen from the annexed statement, over almost all the sub-heads, but of the considerable increase of 8,688*l.* under "Military" 8,000*l.* is caused by the extra provision of troops for the policing of Rhodesia under the arrangement sanctioned in the Treasury letter of the 22nd October.

Against this, on the receipt side of the account is placed the 8,000*l.* to be paid by the British South Africa Company under the same arrangement.

The increase under "Salaries" is explained by the substantial increases sanctioned in your letter of the 14th July last, already referred to.

The account of the Protectorate stands as follows:—

Expenditure for 1899–1900	81,919
Receipts for 1899–1900	37,698
Deficit	44,221
Add deficit from 1898–99	4,156
	48,377

I am to express Lord Salisbury's hope that, in view of the above statements, the Lords Commissioners will give a grant-in-aid of Protectorate funds for the year 1899–1900 of the sum of 49,000*l.*

Their Lordships will no doubt agree with Lord Salisbury that in spite of the immediate increase in expenditure needed to place the Protectorate on a proper footing, the estimated increase of 4,000*l.* in revenue is a hopeful sign for the future.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS BERTIE.

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* Colonel Manning, No. 101, July 1, 1898: printed separately.

No. 108.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir H. MacDonell.

(No. 144. Africa.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 28, 1898.*

I HAVE had under my consideration the note from the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, copy of which was inclosed in your despatch No. 32, Africa, of the 11th April last, respecting the application of the fourth paragraph of Article XI of the Treaty of the 11th June, 1891, between Her Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty.

The paragraph in question is as follows:—

"It is understood that there shall be freedom for the passage of subjects and goods of both Powers across the Zambezi, and through the districts adjoining the left bank of the river situated above the confluence of the Shiré, and those adjoining the right bank of the Zambezi situated above the confluence of the River Luenha (Ruenga), without hindrance of any description and without payment of transit dues."

The Portuguese version is the following:—

"Fica entendido que haverá liberdade para os subditos e mercadorias de ambas as Potencias atravessarem tanto o Zambeze como os districtos marginaes do lado esquerdo do rio, e situados acima da confluencia do Chire, e ainda os districtos marginaes do lado direito do Zambeze situados acima da confluencia do Rio Luenha (Ruenga), sem que a esse passagem seja posto qualquer obstaculo, e sem pagamento de direitos de transito."

The Portuguese Government contend that goods passing from the British Central Africa Protectorate down the Shiré to its junction with the Zambezi, thence up the latter river to Tété, and thence by land into Mashonaland, are not entitled to the freedom from transit dues provided by this part of the Treaty. They admit, however, that if the goods passed from British Central Africa by land to Tété, and thence to Mashonaland, they would be exempt.

Her Majesty's Government are unable to see that the Portuguese contention is justified by the wording of the Treaty, for it is necessary to take into account not only Article XI of the Treaty, but also Articles XII and XIII, which provide for the free navigation of the Zambezi and of its branches.

The goods under consideration are exempt from transit duty under these Articles for the part of the journey down the Shiré to its junction with the Zambezi, and thence to Tété. The position that they are then liable to transit duty on passing from Tété to Mashonaland can be sustained only by contending that the fourth paragraph of Article XI allows goods to pass without transit duty across the two free zones as a whole, but not over one of them; and that, consequently, they cannot pass duty free from Tété to Mashonaland across the free zone lying on the right bank of the Zambezi unless they have come to Tété by land over the free zone lying on the left bank; but Article XI of the Treaty does not speak of the free zone as a whole; on the contrary, some pains have been taken to mention the two zones separately, and the Portuguese text separates the two even more than the English by inserting the word "ainda" ("likewise" or "as well") at the beginning of the second part of the paragraph under consideration. The Treaty was signed in English; the Portuguese text was made afterwards, and must have been intended to express the sense of the English.

Moreover, the statement of the Portuguese authorities to Major Forbes, reported in the paper noted in the margin,* is opposed to the idea that the goods must cross both the free zones. Those authorities informed Major Forbes that there would be no transit duty if the goods came from Chinde up the Zambezi to Tété, and thence by land into Mashonaland.

Now the journey from Chinde to Tété is certainly not covered by Article XI, but by Articles XII and XIII. Therefore, the Portuguese authorities admit that goods can receive the benefit of Article XI for the journey from Tété into Mashonaland, although they come to Tété by river, and not across the free zone on the left bank.

In further confirmation of this view, I may call attention to the Regulations for goods in transit which were drafted by Senhor Ennes in 1891, which you will find printed at p. 176 of Part I of the North Zambezi Print. A copy is inclosed for convenience of reference.* The first section of Article X of these Regulations explicitly provides free transit from the Zambezi to the British possessions, thus giving to Article XI of the Treaty the meaning which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it must bear. Moreover, sub-section 4 of the same Article of the Regulations seems to provide for the free transit of goods coming from British Central Africa by the route chosen by Major Forbes for the goods now in question, namely, down the Shiré to the Zambezi, and from the Zambezi to British territory across the free zone on the right bank.

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* Major Forbes to Mr. Sharpe, June 5, 1897, in Lord Salisbury's No. 100, Africa, September 8, 1897.

These draft Regulations were not adopted, but they suffice to show that in 1891, immediately after the conclusion of the Treaty, the Portuguese authorities took the same view of the effect of Article XI of the Treaty as that now held by Her Majesty's Government.

There is the following further, and, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, very important, consideration: The fourth paragraph of Article XI of the Treaty refers to Portuguese goods as well as to British; therefore, the meaning of the stipulation must be such as to permit of its application to Portuguese goods and in connection with transit duties. Now the directions taken by the political frontiers in the region concerned are such that Portuguese goods in transit can only cross British territory on the left bank of the Zambezi, *i.e.*, can cross one only of the free zones. It is, indeed, impossible to suppose that goods would leave the Portuguese territory, enter British territory above the Luenha, cross Portuguese territory, and finally cross British territory above the Shiré. A rough sketch map is inclosed showing such a route along the line A B;* but Portuguese goods might well cross British territory above the Shiré, in the manner also shown on map along the line C D.

As transit duties are alone in question, the cases of Portuguese goods which do not leave Portuguese territory, and of those Portuguese goods which either begin or end their journey in British territory, do not come within the provisions of the fourth paragraph of Article XI.

I have to request you to address a communication to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs in the sense of this despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Not printed.

Further Correspondence Respecting Affairs North of the Zambezi. July to December 1898. MS Selected Foreign Office Files on Africa. The National Archives (Kew, United Kingdom). Nineteenth Century Collections Online. Web. 31 Aug. 2015.

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